National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service Reports

Single copies are available at no charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Multiple copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

National Crime Survey of victimization:

Criminal Victimization in the United States (annual):
- Summary Findings of 1977-78 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973, NCJ-61368
- A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1977, NCJ-59898
- 1977 (final report), NCJ-58725
- 1976, NCJ-49543
- 1975, NCJ-44593
- 1974, NCJ-39467
- 1973, NCJ-34732

The Cost of Negligence: Losses from Preventable Household Burglaries, NCJ-53527

Intimate Victims: A Study of Violence Among Friends and Relatives, NCJ-62319

Criminal Victimization Surveys in

Boston, NCJ-34818	**New Orleans,** NCJ-34825
Buffalo, NCJ-34820	**Oakland,** NCJ-34826
Cincinnati, NCJ-34819	**Pittsburgh,** NCJ-34827
Houston, NCJ-34821	**San Diego,** NCJ-34828
Miami, NCJ-34822	**San Francisco,** NCJ-34829
Milwaukee, NCJ-34823	**Washington, D.C.** NCJ-34830
Minneapolis, NCJ-34824	(final report, 13 vols.)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities (summary report, 1 vol.), NCJ-18471

Public Attitudes About Crime:

Boston, NCJ-46235	**New Orleans,** NCJ-46242
Buffalo, NCJ-46236	**Oakland,** NCJ-46243
Cincinnati, NCJ-46237	**Pittsburgh,** NCJ-46244
Houston, NCJ-46238	**San Diego,** NCJ-46245
Miami, NCJ-46239	**San Francisco,** NCJ-46246
Milwaukee, NCJ-46240	**Washington, D.C.** NCJ-46247
Minneapolis, NCJ-46241	(final report, 13 vols.)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings, NCJ-36360

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities: A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings: National Crime Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis, NCJ-36361

Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization, NCJ-013314

Applications of the National Crime Survey Victimization and Attitude Data:

Public Opinion About Crime: The Attitudes of Victims and Non-victims in Selected Cities, NCJ-41336

Local Victim Surveys: A Review of the Issues, NCJ-39973

The Police and Public Opinion: An Analysis of Victimization and Attitude Data from 13 American Cities, NCJ-42016

An Introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732

Compensating Victims of Violent Crime: Potential Costs and Coverage of a National Program, NCJ-43387

Crime Against Persons in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas: A Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates, NCJ-53551

Rape Victimization in 26 American Cities, NCJ-55878

Criminal Victimization in Urban Schools, NCJ-56396

National Prisoner Statistics:

Capital Punishment (annual):
1978, NCJ-59897

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions (annual)
- December 31, 1978, advance report, NCJ-58324
- December 31, 1977 (final report), NCJ-52701

Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974 advance report, NCJ-25642

Profile of State Prison Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1974 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, NCJ-58257

Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973, NCJ-34729

Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978, preliminary report, NCJ-55172

The Nation's Jails: A report on the census of jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, NCJ-19067

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972, advance report, NCJ-13313

Uniform Parole Reports:

Parole in the United States 1978, NCJ-58722
1976 and 1977, NCJ-49702

Children in Custody:
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility
1977 advance report:
- Census of Public Juvenile Facilities, NCJ-60967
- Census of Private Juvenile Facilities, NCJ-60968

1975 (final report), NCJ-58139
1974, NCJ-57946
1973, NCJ-44777
1971, NCJ-13403

Myths and Realities About Crime: A Nontechnical Presentation of Selected Information from the National Prisoner Statistics Program and the National Crime Survey, NCJ-46249

State Court Model Statistical Dictionary, NCJ-62320

State Court Caseload Statistics:
- The State of the Art, NCJ-46934
- Annual Report, 1975, NCJ-51885
- Annual Report, 1976, NCJ-56599

A Cross-City Comparison of Felony Case Processing, NCJ-55171

National Survey of Court Organization:
- 1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems, NCJ-40022
- 1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems, NCJ-29433
- 1971 (full report), NCJ-11427

State and Local Probation and Parole Systems, NCJ-41335

State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems, NCJ-41334

Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-77 (annual), NCJ-57463

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System (annual)
- 1978 advance report, NCJ-62596
- 1977 final report, NCJ-54776

Criminal Justice Agencies in Regions 1-10 (10 vols. by state), NCJ-47930-39, 45151

Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology: Terms and Definitions Proposed for Interstate and National Data Collection and Exchange, NCJ-36047

Program Plan for Statistics, 1977-81, NCJ-37011

Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project:

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1978 (annual), NCJ-56097

Public Opinion Regarding Crime, Criminal Justice, and Related Topics, NCJ-17419

New Directions in Processing of Juvenile Offenders: The Denver Model, NCJ-17420

Who Gets Detained? An Empirical Analysis of the Pre-Adjudicatory Detention of Juveniles in Denver, NCJ-17417

Juvenile Dispositions: Social and Legal Factors Related to the Processing of Denver Delinquency Cases, NCJ-17418

Offender-Based Transaction Statistics: New Directions in Data Collection and Reporting, NCJ-29845

Sentencing of California Felony Offenders, NCJ-29846

The Judicial Processing of Assault and Burglary Offenders in Selected California Counties, NCJ-29844

Pre-Adjudicatory Detention in Three Juvenile Courts, NCJ-34730

Delinquency Dispositions: An Empirical Analysis of Processing Decisions in Three Juvenile Courts, NCJ-34734

The Patterns and Distribution of Assault Incident Characteristics Among Social Areas, NCJ-40076

Patterns of Robbery Characteristics and Their Occurrence Among Social Areas, NCJ-40078

Crime-Specific Analysis:
- The Characteristics of Burglary Incidents, NCJ-42933
- An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offender Characteristics, NCJ-44131
- An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offenders and Offense Characteristics, NCJ-43949

Sources of National Criminal Justice Statistics: An Annotated Bibliography, NCJ-42486

Federal Criminal Sentencing: Perspectives of Analysis and a Design for Research, NCJ-33683

Variations in Federal Criminal Sentences: A Statistical Assessment at the National Level, NCJ-33684

Federal Sentencing Patterns: A Study of Geographical Variations, NCJ-33685

Predicting Sentences in Federal Courts: The Feasibility of a National Sentencing Policy, NCJ-33686

Miami: Public attitudes about crime

A National Crime Survey Report
No. SD-NCS-C-24, NCJ-46239

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Law Enforcement
Assistance Administration

National Criminal Justice Information
and Statistics Service

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Henry S. Dogin, Administrator

Homer F. Broome, Jr., Deputy Administrator
for Administration

Benjamin H. Renshaw
Acting Assistant Administrator
National Criminal Justice Information
and Statistics Service

Charles R. Kindermann, Acting Director
Statistics Division

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. This report was prepared for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Bureau of the Census. In the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, general supervision was supplied by Charles R. Kindermann, assisted by Dawn D. Nelson and Patsy A. Klaus. Collection and processing of the survey data were conducted in the Bureau of the Census under the general supervision of Marvin M. Thompson, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Linda R. Murphy and Robert L. Goodson. The report was prepared in the Crime Statistics Analysis Staff under the general supervision of Robert P. Parkinson. Adolfo L. Paez directed and edited the report. The analysis was written by Harold R. Lentzner. A technical review of the report was performed by Louis E. Williams, Statistical Methods Division, under the general supervision of Dennis J. Schwanz.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.
Miami: public attitudes about crime.

(A National crime survey report; no. SD-NCP-C-24)
1. Crime and criminals—Florida—Miami—Public opinion. 2. Miami, Fla.—Police—Public opinion. 3. Public opinion—Florida—Miami. I. Title. II. Series.
HV6795.M48U55 1977 301.15'43'3649759381 77-4152

Preface

Since early in the 1970's, victimization surveys have been carried out under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program to provide insight into the impact of crime on American society. As one of the most ambitious efforts yet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data, the surveys, carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are supplying the criminal justice community with new information on crime and its victims, complementing data resources already on hand for purposes of planning, evaluation, and analysis. Based on representative sampling of households and commercial establishments, the program has had two major elements, a continuous national survey and separate surveys in 26 central cities across the Nation.

Based on a scientifically designed sample of housing units within each jurisdiction, the city surveys had a twofold purpose: the assessment of public attitudes about crime and related matters and the development of information on the extent and nature of residents' experiences with selected forms of criminal victimization. The attitude questions were asked of the occupants of a random half of the housing units selected for the victimization survey. In order to avoid biasing respondents' answers to the attitude questions, this part of the survey was administered before the victimization questions. Whereas the attitude questions were asked of persons age 16 and over, the victimization survey applied to individuals age 12 and over. Because the attitude questions were designed to elicit personal opinions and perceptions as of the date of the interview, it was not necessary to associate a particular time frame with this portion of the survey, even though some queries made reference to a period of time preceding the survey. On the other hand, the victimization questions referred to a fixed time frame—the 12 months preceding the month of interview—and respondents were asked to recall details concerning their experiences as victims of one or more of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted: rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In addition, information about burglary and robbery of businesses and certain other organizations was gathered by means of a victimization survey of commercial establishments, conducted separately from the household survey. A previous publication, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in Miami* (1977), provided comprehensive coverage of results from both the household and commercial victimization surveys.

Attitudinal information presented in this report was obtained from interviews with the occupants of 4, housing units (9,650 residents age 16 and over), or 9 percent of the units eligible for interview. Results these interviews were inflated by means of a multist weighting procedure to produce estimates applica to all residents age 16 and over and to demograp and social subgroups of that population. Because t derived from a survey rather than a complete cens these estimates are subject to sampling error. They a are subject to response and processing errors. effects of sampling error or variability can be ac rately determined in a carefully designed survey. In t report, analytical statements involving comparis have met the test that the differences cited are equa or greater than approximately two standard errors other words, the chances are at least 95 out of 100 t the differences did not result solely from sampl variability. Estimates based on zero or on about 10 fewer sample cases were considered unreliable a were not used in the analysis of survey results.

The 37 data tables in Appendix I of this report organized in a sequence that generally corresponds the analytical discussion. Two technical appendi and a glossary follow the data tables: Appendix consists of a facsimile of the survey questionna (Form NCS 6), and Appendix III supplies informati on sample design and size, the estimation procedu reliability of estimates, and significance testing; it a contains standard error tables.

IMPORTANT

We have provided an evaluation sheet at the end of this publication. It will assist us in improving future reports if you complete and return it at your convenience. It is postage-paid and needs no stamp.

Contents

	Page
Preface	iii
Crime and attitudes	1
Summary	3
Crime trends	6
U.S. and neighborhood crime trends	6
Who are the offenders?	6
Chances of personal victimization	7
Crime and the media	7
Fear of crime	7
Crime as a deterrent to mobility	7
Neighborhood safety	8
Crime as a cause for moving away	8
Crime as a cause for activity modification	9
Residential problems and lifestyles	9
Neighborhood problems and selecting a home	9
Food and merchandise shopping practices	10
Entertainment practices	10
Local police performance	10
Are they doing a good, average, or poor job?	10
How can the police improve?	11
Appendixes	
I. Survey data tables	13
II. Survey instrument	45
III. Technical information and reliability of the estimates	49
Sample design and size	49
Estimation procedure	49
Reliability of estimates	50
Computation and application of the standard error	51
Glossary	53
User evaluation	55

Charts

Page

A Summary findings about crime trends 4
B Summary findings about fear of crime 4
C Summary findings about residential problems 5
D Summary findings about police performance 5

Tables

Appendix I

Crime trends

1. Direction of crime trends in the United States 14
2. Direction of crime trends in the neighborhood 14
3. Comparison of neighborhood crime with other metropolitan area neighborhoods 15
4. Place of residence of persons committing neighborhood crimes 15
5. Change in the chances of being attacked or robbed 15
6. Seriousness of crime problem relative to what newspapers and television report 16

Fear of crime

7. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area during the day 17
8. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area at night 18
9. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day 19
10. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day 20
11. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day 21
12. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night 22
13. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night 23
14. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night 24
15. Neighborhood dangerous enough to consider moving elsewhere 25
16. Limitation or change in activities because of crime 26
17. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime 27
18. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime 28

Residential problems and lifestyles

19. Most important reason for selecting present neighborhood 29
20. Most important reason for leaving former residence .....
21. Whether or not there are undesirable neighborhood characteristics 30
22. Most important neighborhood problem 31
23. Whether or not major food shopping done in the neighborhood 31
24. Most important reason for not doing major food shopping in the neighborhood 32
25. Preferred location for general merchandise shopping 32
26. Most important reason for usually doing general merchandise shopping in the suburbs (or neighborhood) or downtown 33
27. Change in the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment 34
28. Most important reason for increasing or decreasing the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment 35
29. Places usually visited for evening entertainment 36
30. Most important reason for usually seeking evening entertainment inside or outside the city 37

Local police performance

31. Opinion about local police performance 38
32. Opinion about local police performance 39
33. Opinion about local police performance 40
34. Whether or not local police performance needs improvement 41
35. Most important measure for improving local police performance 42
36. Most important measure for improving local police peformance 43
37. Most important measure for improving local police performance 44

Appendix III

I. Individual respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages 52
II. Household respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages 52

Crime and attitudes

During the 1960's, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice observed that "What American does about crime depends ultimately upon how Americans see crime. . . . The lines along which the Nation takes specific action against crime will be those that the public believes to be the necessary ones." Recognition of the importance of societal perceptions about crime prompted the Commission to authorize several public opinion surveys on the matter.[1] In addition to measuring the degree of concern over crime, those and subsequent surveys provided information on a variety of related subjects, such as the manner in which fear of crime affects people's lives, circumstances engendering fear for personal safety, members of the population relatively more intimidated by or fearful of crime, and the effectiveness of criminal justice systems. Based on a sufficiently large sample, moreover, attitude surveys can provide a means for examining the influence of victimization experiences upon personal outlooks. Conducted periodically in the same area, attitude surveys distinguish fluctuations in the degree of public concern; conducted under the same procedures in different areas, they provide a basis for comparing attitudes in two or more localities. With the advent of the National Crime Survey (NCS) program, it became possible to conduct large-scale attitudinal surveys addressing these and other issues, thereby enabling individuals to participate in appraising the status of public safety in their communities.

Based on data from a 1974 attitudinal survey, this report analyzes the responses of Miami residents to questions covering four topical areas: crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems and lifestyles, and local police performance. Certain questions, relating to household activities, were asked of only one person per household (the "household respondent"), whereas others were administered to all persons age 16 and over ("individual respondents"), including the household respondent. Results were obtained for the total measured population and for several demographic and social subgroups.

[1]President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1967, pp. 49–53.

Conceptually, the survey incorporated questio pertaining to behavior as well as opinion. Concernir behavior, for example, each respondent for a hous hold was asked where its members shopped for foo and other merchandise, where they lived befo moving to the present neighborhood, and how lor they had lived at that address. Additional questio asked of the household respondent were designed elicit opinions about the neighborhood in genera about the rationale for selecting that particular con munity and leaving the former residence, and abo factors that influenced shopping practices. None of t questions asked of the household respondent raise the subject of crime. Respondents were free to answ at will. In contrast, most of the individual attitud questions, asked of all household members age 16 ar over, dealt specifically with matters relating to crim These persons were asked for viewpoints on subjec such as crime trends in the local community and in t Nation, chances of being personally attacked robbed, neighborhood safety during the day or nigh the impact of fear of crime on behavior, and the effe tiveness of the local police. For many of these que tions, response categories were predetermined ar interviewers were instructed to probe for answe matching those on the questionnaire.

Although the attitude survey has provided a weal of data, the results are opinions. For example, certa residents may have perceived crime as a growing thre or neighborhood safety as deteriorating, when, in fac crime had declined and neighborhoods had becon safer. Furthermore, individuals from the same neig borhood or with similar personal characteristi and/or experiences may have had conflicting opinio about any given issue. Nevertheless, people's opinion beliefs, and perceptions about crime are important b cause they may influence behavior, bring abo changes in certain routine activities, affect househo security measures, or result in pressures on loc authorities to improve police services.

The relationship between victimization experienc and attitudes is a recurring theme in the analytic section of this report. Information concerning suc experiences was gathered with separate questio naires, Forms NCS 3 and 4, used in administering t victimization component of the survey. Victimizatio survey results appeared in *Criminal Victimization Su veys in Miami* (1977), which also contains a detaile description of the survey-measured crimes, a discu sion of the limitations of the central city surveys, ar facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4. For the purpose this report, individuals who were victims of the follo ing crimes, whether completed or attempted, duri

the 12 months prior to the month of the interview were considered "victimized": rape, personal robbery, assault, and personal larceny. Similarly, members of households that experienced one or more of three types of offenses—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—were categorized as victims. These crimes are defined in the glossary. Persons who experienced crimes other than those measured by the program, or who were victimized by any of the relevant offenses outside of the 12-month reference period, were classified as "not victimized." Limitations inherent in the victimization survey—that may have affected the accuracy of distinguishing victims from nonvictims—resulted from the problem of victim recall (the differing ability of respondents to remember crimes) and from the phenomenon of telescoping (the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside, usually before, the appropriate time frame). Moreover, some crimes were sustained by victims outside of their city of residence; these may have had little or no effect in the formation of attitudes about local matters.

Despite the difficulties in distinguishing precisely between victims and nonvictims, it was deemed important to explore the possiblity that being a victim of crime, irrespective of the level of seriousness or the frequency of occurrence, has an impact on behavior and attitudes. Adopting a simple dichotomous victimization experience variable—victimized and not victimized—for purposes of tabulation and analysis also stemmed from the desirability of attaining the highest possible degree of statistical reliability, even at the cost of using these broad categories. Ideally, the victim category should have distinguished the type or seriousness of crimes, the recency of the events, and/or the number of offenses sustained.[2] Such a procedure seemingly would have yielded more refined measures of the effects of crime upon attitudes. By reducing the number of sample cases on which estimates were based, however, such a subcategorization of victims would have weakened the statistical validity of comparisons between the victims and nonvictims.

[2]Survey results presented in this report contain attitudinal data furnished by the victims of "series victimizations" (see glossary).

Summary

Most residents of Miami shared the belief that crime in the Nation had increased during the year or two prior to the survey and that their chances of falling victim to violent attack had also risen. Furthermore, when asked to assess the impact of crime on personal activity, more than three-fourths said fear of attack had affected American lives.

Miamians appeared to be less concerned about crime in their own neighborhoods. Only about one-fourth believed crime to be on the increase in the vicinity of their homes, and most regarded the neighborhood as safer than others in the metropolitan area. In addition, fewer than 1 in 5 household respondents identified crime as the most serious neighborhood problem. Given such opinions, it is not surprising that nearly all residents said they felt at least reasonably safe when out alone in the neighborhood during the day. However, the hours after dark appeared to cause greater insecurity: 38 percent of the people felt at least moderately unsafe at night. As for the perpetrators of neighborhood crime, outsiders were more frequently blamed than neighboring residents.

Queried about the effect of crime on their own lives, fewer than half of Miami's residents said they had limited or changed their activities. And when it came to specific activities such as dining out or going to a theater, crime or fear of crime was rarely mentioned as an important consideration. Furthermore, crime was not the major reason given for moving from an old neighborhood, selecting a new one, or shopping at a particular location.

Opinions about crime were generally homogeneous across all sectors of the population, although there were often differences in the strength of viewpoints. To illustrate, most individuals, regardless of their race or experience with crime, believed their neighborhood to be safer than others in the Miami area, yet whites or nonvictims were more likely than blacks or victims to share this belief. Similarly, men or younger persons tended to feel more secure than others when out alone in the neighborhood, and nonvictims were more likely than victims to hold outsiders responsible for neighborhood crime.

Local law enforcement authorities were judged to be good or average by a majority of the population. Nevertheless, it was the consensus that police service could be upgraded, mainly by increasing the size of the police force or by better deployment of available personnel. Compared with the total population, blacks were more likely to give the police poor ratings and to call for improvements in community relations.

Chart A. Summary findings about crime trends

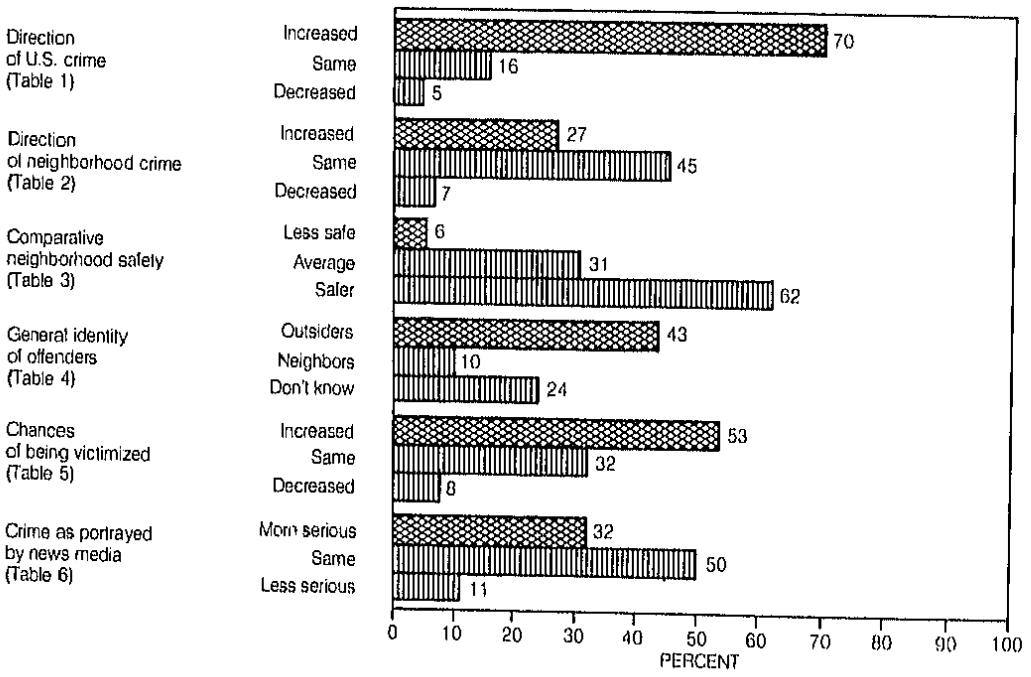


Chart B. Summary findings about fear of crime

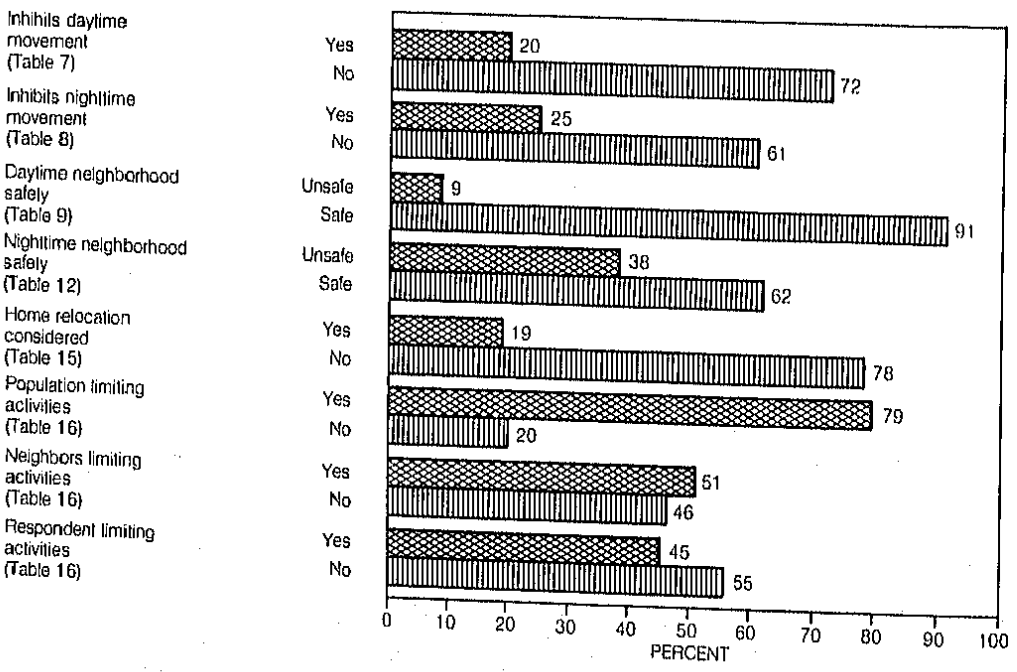


Chart C. Summary findings about residential problems

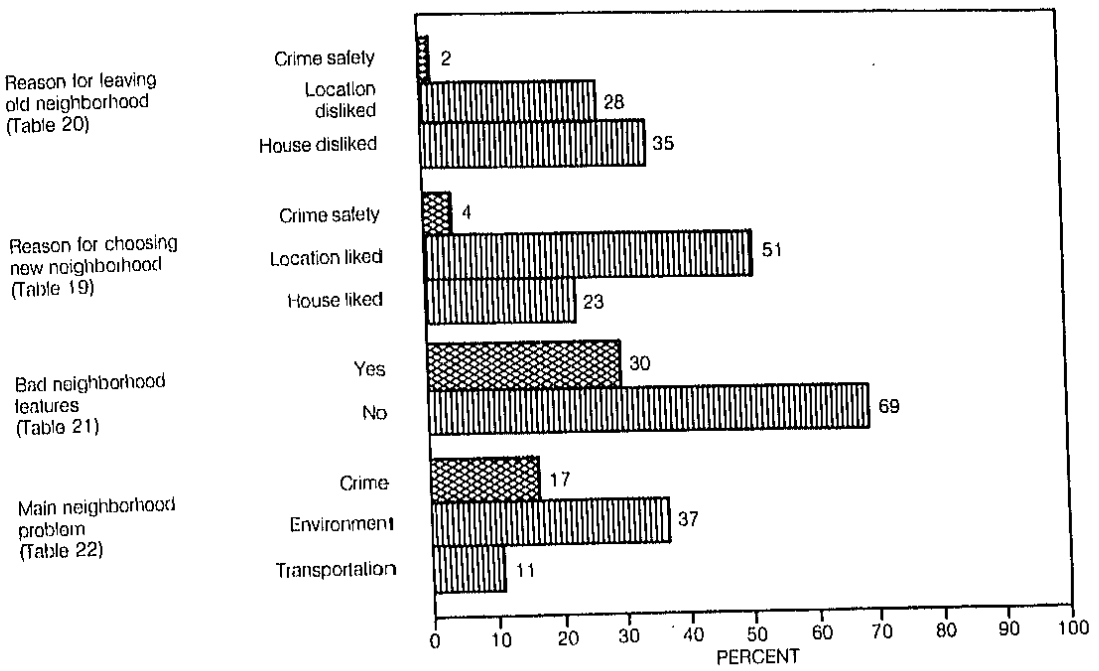
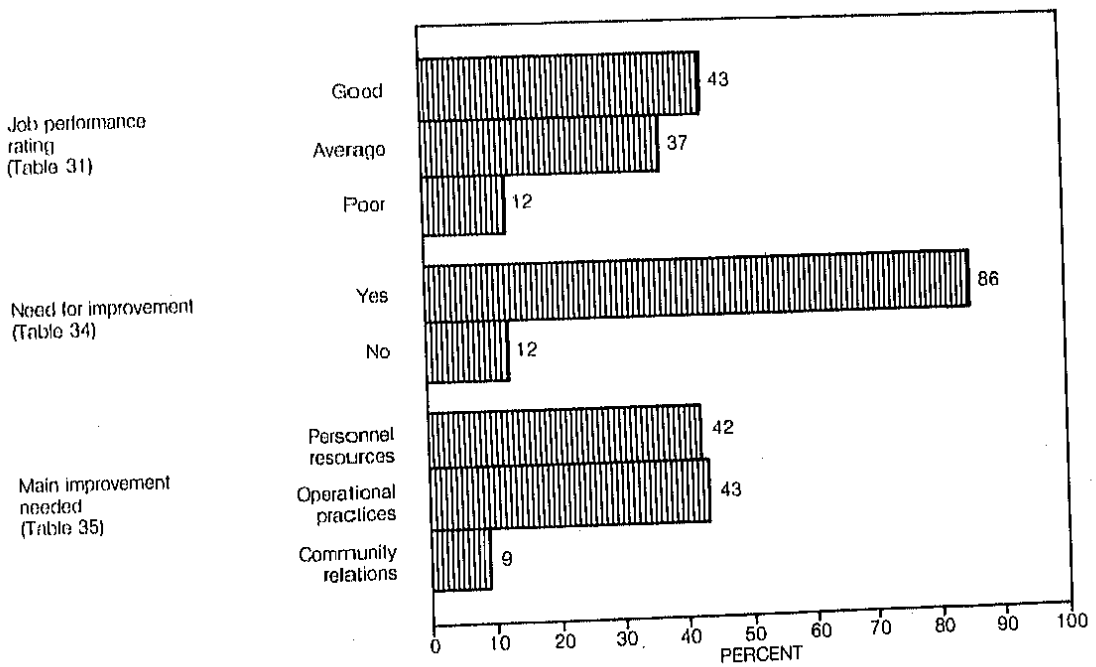


Chart D. Summary findings about police performance



Crime trends

This section of the report deals with the perceptions of Miami residents with respect to national and community crime trends, personal safety, and the accuracy with which newspapers and television were thought to be reporting the crime problem. The findings were drawn from Data Tables 1 through 6, found in Appendix I. The relevant questions, appearing in the facsimile of the survey instrument (Appendix II), are 9a, 9c, 10a, 12, 15a, and 15b; each question was asked of persons age 16 and over.

U.S. and neighborhood crime trends

Most residents of Miami age 16 and over believed crime was on the upswing throughout the United States. Seven-tenths of the population said that there had been an increase in crime in the year or two prior to the survey, 16 percent believed crime remained about the same, and 5 percent suggested it was on the decline. Of the remainder, 9 percent did not have an opinion and fewer than 1 percent did not respond. When asked about the the direction of crime in their own neighborhoods, people were somewhat less concerned. Those who believed neighborhood crime was on the increase comprised a much smaller proportion of the population (27 percent) than for the question on national crime, whereas a much larger number (45 percent) believed there was no change. As before, however, few persons (7 percent) thought crime was on the decline. A sizeable number of persons did not know or declined to respond because they were relative newcomers to the neighborhood.

Opinions about national and local crime trends showed little variation among persons of different sex or age. As for race, blacks were more apt than whites to regard crime as a growing threat to the local community. There were, in addition, noticeable differences of opinion between individuals who had fallen victim to a personal or household crime during the 12 months leading up to the interview and those who had not. Vic-

'iials were more likely than nonvictims had increased, both in the Nation (76 nd in the neighborhood (37 vs. 25 per-

tended to regard their own vicinities ,ure against crime was further illustrated when they were asked to compare neighborhoods within the Miami metropolitan area. Sixty-two percent of the populace believed their own communities to be less or much less dangerous than others in the city, 31 percent regarded them as average, and only 6 percent considered them to be more or much more dangerous. The modal (most common) response was "less dangerous" (46 percent), whereas the most uncommon was "much more dangerous" (1 percent). There were statistieally significant variations in the distribution of responses for different types of individuals; however, in no group was the proportion of persons who perceived their neighborhoods as worse than average greater than 11 percent, the figure applicable to victimized individuals. Thus, it appeared that few people felt so endangered in their own communities that they rated them as less secure than others. Differences of opinion were more likely to have involved the "about average," "less dangerous," and "much less dangerous" categories. To illustrate, two-thirds of Miami's white population, but only two-fifths of the black population, regarded their vicinities as less or much less dangerous than others; blacks, on the other hand, had a far higher proportion of "about average" responses than whites (52 vs. 26 percent). In addition, persons age 35 and over, taken as a group, or those who had not been victimized in the preceding year were more likely than their counterparts to regard their communities as less or much less dangerous.

Who are the offenders?

Along with questions concerning crime trends and relative neighborhood safety, Miami residents were asked about the place of residence of offenders, specifically whether most neighborhood crimes were thought to be the work of persons living within or outside the vicinity. It is important to note that a fairly large number of individuals, 16 percent of the total measured population, indicated that crimes were not happening in the neighborhood—whites, persons over the age of 34, or nonvictims being more likely than others to feel this way—and 24 percent did not know whom to blame. Forty-three percent of the residents, the largest single group, stated that outsiders were the malefactors, whereas 10 percent singled out neighborhood residents, and 6 percent held outsiders and people from the vicinity equally responsible. Therefore, a majority of those persons who recognized the existence of neighborhood crime and had an opinion about the identity of the perpetrators blamed outsiders, a finding that held for all the measured subgroups. Nonetheless, persons who had firsthand experienee as victims of

crime, but were not necessarily victimized in the neighborhood or had not necessarily seen the offenders, blamed local residents relatively more often than nonvictims and were less likely to contend there was no crime in the neighborhood or to have no opinion on the subject.

One-fourth of all blacks, compared to only 6 percent of whites, attributed neighborhood crime to local residents. Taken as a group, younger persons (age 16–34) were much more likely than older persons to blame community members. These relationships no doubt relate to findings of the victimization component of the survey, which determined that blacks or younger persons had higher victimization rates for crimes of violence (i.e., rape, robbery, and assault) than other persons.[3]

Chances of personal victimization

When the issue of personal vulnerability was raised, 53 percent of the residents of Miami said their chances of being attacked or robbed had gone up over the past few years, 32 percent felt the odds were about the same, and 8 percent believed the risk had diminshed. Although the most common reply in each of the measured subgroups was that personal vulnerability had increased, there were variations in the size of this response. For example, 61 percent of all victims compared with 51 percent of nonvictims believed their chances of attack had risen. However, whites or females, groups with relatively low victimization rates for personal crimes of violence, were more likely to perceive a higher level of risk than blacks or males, groups with comparatively high rates of victimization. Surprisingly, age did not appear to be related to perceptions of personal vulnerability.

Crime and the media

In recent years the public has become increasingly critical of newspaper and television coverage of the news. Critics have charged that newspapers and sion have portrayed American society only at it and that coverage is often distorted or one-side regard to the reporting of crime, however residents were not overly critical of the medi the population stated that the crime prol about as serious as portrayed by the newsp television, 32 percent believed the problem t more serious than reported, and 11 percent its graveness had been exaggerated by the

[3]United States. National Criminal Justice Informat tistics Service. *Criminal Victimization Surveys in I Cities.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing 1975, p. 93.

These attitudes were generally homogeneous, although a slightly higher percentage of victims or blacks, compared with nonvictims or whites, considered crime a more serious problem than reported by the media.

Fear of crime

Among other things, results covered thus far hav shown that many residents of Miami believed crim had increased over the years leading up to the surve and, in addition, felt their own chances of bei attacked or robbed had risen. Whether or not th feared for their personal safety is a matter treated this section of the report. Also examined is the impa of the fear of crime on activity patterns and on consi erations regarding changes of residence. Surv questions 11a, 11b, 11c, 13a, 13b, 16a, 16b, and 16c all asked of persons age 16 and over—and Data Tab 7 through 18 are referenced here.

Crime as a deterrent to mobility

Individuals were asked if there were certain areas Miami where they had reason to go or would like to but were afraid to do so because of crime. Seventy-t percent of the measured population stated that dur the daytime they were not afraid to travel to ot areas, and one-fifth expressed some apprehension

Time of day appeared to be an important conside tion in assessing the danger of traveling to other nei borhoods. When residents were asked about the ning hours, three-fifths of the population, a somew lower proportion than was registered for the previ question, said they did not fear moving about. disparity between responses for the daytime and ni time questions held for all demo nents and for both vict

stated they were not fearful during the daytime; for nighttime, the comparable figures were 68 and 59 percent, respectively. Men gave a somewhat higher proportion of "no fear" responses than women for both day and night, whereas nonvictims were shown to be less fearful than victims only during nighttime.

Among persons under age 65 there appeared to be a greater reluctance to travel to other neighborhoods during the day as age increased, although statistical significance was not always forthcoming. Surprisingly, however, the proportion of elderly persons (age 65 and over) who said they were not afraid to move about the city during the day or at night was higher than the norm. That the elderly showed evidence of being less apprehensive than others is quite remarkable in view of the fact that they were generally considered to be more fearful than younger people. The possibility exists that this finding is an artifact of question design and not a true indication of disparate attitudes. As suggested before, the neighborhoods under consideration were those the respondent wanted or needed to enter, and it is not unlikely that the areas assessed varied with age. Persons age 65 and over may well have considered only a few regularly visited neighborhoods which they regarded as safe, whereas younger persons may have passed judgment on a wider variety of places.

Neighborhood safety

An additional measure of the impact of crime on attitudes was obtained from a question concerning personal safety within the neighborhood. During the daytime, 51 percent of the residents believed themselves to be very safe when out alone in the local community, 40 percent felt reasonably safe, 7 percent somewhat unsafe, and only 2 percent very unsafe.

A general feeling of security was in evidence for all the identifiable subgroups, even though the degree of safety perceived sometimes varied significantly. For example, 62 percent of Miami's male population considered themselves to be very safe but only 43 percent of females felt the same way. By contrast, 45 percent of all women as opposed to 33 percent of men felt reasonably safe; response differences between the sexes existed for both races and most age groups. Regarding age, sizeable variations were evident only between the youngest and oldest respondents. Of persons age 16–19, 54 percent felt very safe and 37 percent felt reasonably safe, whereas 88 percent of the responses by individuals age 65 and over were equally divided between those two categories.

As was the case with fear of traveling to other neighborhoods, the nighttime period caused greater fear of attack than the daytime. Overall, 23 percent felt very

Crime as a cause for moving away

Notwithstanding the fact that many Miami residents questioned the safety of their own neighborhoods, particularly during nighttime, few individuals were so concerned about crime that they seriously thought about leaving the area. Only 19 percent of the residents who felt at least somewhat unsafe either in the day or at night (or both) considered moving somewhere else. Paradoxically, women or older individuals—those who were more likely to express misgivings about the safety safe at night, 39 percent felt reasonably safe, 22 percent somewhat unsafe, and 17 percent very unsafe. Perhaps the most significant finding was that 38 percent of the population, about four times the number recorded in the previous question, considered their own neighborhoods to be at least somewhat unsafe at night. Not unexpectedly, a higher proportion of victims than nonvictims said they felt somewhat or very unsafe when out alone at night.

Roughly half of Miami's women, compared to only one-fourth of its men, regarded the condition of their neighborhoods at night as somewhat or very unsafe. The disparity between the sexes for those maintaining they felt very unsafe was even more marked: 23 percent of all women but only 8 percent of men said they felt that way.

Although roughly comparable proportions of whites and blacks felt either reasonably safe or somewhat unsafe in their neighborhoods at night, there were differences of opinion involving the two alternative responses, i.e., the "very safe" and "very unsafe" categories. "Very safe" responses were registered by 24 percent of whites as opposed to 15 percent of blacks, and these percentages were reversed for the "very unsafe" category.[5] At most age levels, therefore, blacks were more likely than whites to express some degree of insecurity about nighttime safety, and, conversely, less likely to feel at least somewhat secure. This pattern maintained for females; among males of each race, however, significant response differences existed only for persons age 35–49 and 50–64.

Age by itself was not a particularly useful indicator of response variability; only for persons age 65 and over was there appreciable deviation from the norm. Of these elderly persons, 48 percent felt at least somewhat unsafe when out alone in the neighborhood at night, compared to 38 percent for all persons measured.

[5]For the remainder of this topic, responses of "very safe" and "reasonably safe" were combined and compared with the sum of "somewhat unsafe" and "very unsafe" answers.

ɔorhoods—were less apt than men or
ns (age 16–34) to have considered relo-
.trast, blacks or victims of crime, groups
tively more apprehension than whites or
ɜre also more likely to have thought of
ɜ regard, racial disparities were the most
ɪercent of blacks compared with 16
tes said a move had been contemplated.

ɜause
odification

ɪoving out of a community must be
relatively drastic preventive measure,
ɪy other less extreme steps individuals
duce the threat of criminal victimization,
ɔdifications in customary activities.
ɜ asked if they thought people in general
heir own neighborhood had limited or
activities in the recent past, or if they
d altered their way of living because of
ɜrime. Some four-fifths of respondents
e in general had changed their lives in an
e a perceived threat. When asked to con-
ghbors, however, a much smaller propor-
ɪt, felt there had been some change. This
: proportion perceiving change, as the
:ion became more identifiable, appeared
ɪt with findings from the previous section
that Miami residents believed crime to
ɔroblem in the Nation as a whole than in
mmunities. The trend was completed
s were asked to consider their own activ-
5 percent said they had altered their life-
ɔf fear of crime and 55 percent said they
, the results from this series of questions
idents of Miami believed fear of crime
impact on "others," be they people in
ghbors, than on themselves.[7]
t of fear of crime on personal activity
; subgroups. Sex was possibly the most
:iable in this regard; roughly half of all

onses shown in Data Table 15, this observation is
ding because the source question was asked only of
they felt unsafe during daytime and/or nighttime.
:nt of the relevant population, individuals who were
ɪn included 24 percent of all males, contrasted with
'emales. Thus, 7 percent of the total population age
ɪcluding 6 percent of males and 8 percent of
ey had seriously considered moving.

ɪgs were reported in Garofalo, James. National
Information and Statistics Service. *Public Opinion*
e Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected

women but only 37 percent of men said they had limited or changed their activities because of the fear of crime, with significant differences existing at each age level. Furthermore, irrespective of age, white females were more likely than white males to have reordered their activities, but for blacks the differences were statistically valid only for persons in groups between the ages of 20 and 49. Compared with white residents, blacks more frequently changed their activities in reaction to fear of crime, a relationship that prevailed for most age groups. And, although differences between matching sex-age groupings were not always statistically significant, it appeared that a higher proportion of black males or females than their white counterparts had altered their personal activities.

Residential problems and lifestyles

The initial attitude survey questions were designed to gather information about certain specific behavioral practices of Miami householders and to explore perceptions about a wide range of community problems, one of which was crime. As indicated in the section entitled "Crime and Attitudes," certain questions were asked of only one member of each household, known as the household respondent. Information gathered from such persons is treated in this section of the report and found in Data Tables 19 through 26; the pertinent data were based on survey questions 2a through 7b. In addition, the responses to questions 8a through 8f, relating to certain aspects of personal lifestyle, also are examined in this section; the relevant questions were asked of all household members age 16 and over, including the household respondent, and the results are displayed in Data Tables 27 through 30. As can be seen from the questionnaire, and unlike the procedure used in developing the information discussed in the two preceding sections of this report, the questions that served as a basis for the topics covered here did not reveal to respondents that the development of data on crime was the main purpose of the survey.

Neighborhood problems and selecting a home

At the start of the survey, members of households situated at the same address 5 years or less were asked what had been the reasons for leaving their former

home and for moving into their present location. Respondents who volunteered more than one answer to each query were asked to pick the most important one. For both inquiries, crime was mentioned by only a small number of respondents; 2 percent suggested that crime was the major reason they left their former place of residence and 4 percent said safety from crime was of prime consideration in selecting the present neighborhood. Responses that might have incorporated concern over antisocial activities, such as "good schools," "neighborhood characteristics," or "influx of bad elements," were also relatively uncommon. Factors such as location and the characteristics of the old and new dwellings were much more important considerations.

Asked about conditions in the neighborhood, some seven-tenths of all household respondents stated there were no undesirable features, whereas 30 percent identified one or more areas of concern. Seventeen percent of persons in the latter group considered crime the most serious issue and another one-fourth identified matters possibly related to crime, such as problem neighbors and the influx of an undesirable element. Environmental problems such as trash, noise, and congestion were most bothersome to 37 percent of the respondents.

Food and merchandise shopping practices

To most householders, food shopping surely must rank as one of the most important activities performed on a regular basis. In response to a question concerning major food shopping practices, some four-fifths of the household respondents said they shopped in their own communities, and 18 percent, including a disproportionately large number of blacks, said they shopped elsewhere. Crime or fear of crime was infrequently cited as the major reason for shopping outside the neighborhood; more often than not, factors such as the absence of neighborhood stores or their inadequacy were given as the most important reasons.

As for other kinds of shopping, such as for clothing and general merchandise, most respondents (67 percent) usually preferred to go to neighborhood or suburban stores, whereas a minority preferred the downtown area. Only 8 percent of the respondents who shopped in the neighborhood or went to the suburbs did so primarily because they feared criminal attack downtown. Convenience or better selection were commonly cited as the major reasons for choosing a particular area.

Entertainment practices

Questions pertaining to evening entertainment patterns—the frequency with which people went out and the location of the establishments—were asked of all respondents. Sixty-four percent of the population went out in the evening with the same regularity they had a year or two previously, 26 percent had reduced their activities, and 10 percent went out more often. The most common reason given for curtailing evening entertainment, accounting for about one-fourth of the total, was lack of money. About one-tenth of the residents who had cut back did so primarily because they feared crime; not surprisingly, crime or fear of crime was rarely cited as a reason for increasing activities.

Theaters and restaurants inside the city were preferred by three-fourths of the residents, whereas 14 percent said they went outside the city and 11 percent patronized establishments in both areas. Some 14 percent of those who went outside the city and far fewer of those who remained in the city cited crime as the major reason.

Local police performance

Following the series of questions concerning neighborhood safety and crime as a deterrent to personal mobility, individuals age 16 and over were asked to assess the overall performance of the local police and to suggest ways, if any, in which police effectiveness might be improved. Data Tables 31 through 37, derived from survey questions 14a and 14b, contain the results on which this discussion is based.

Are they doing a good, average, or poor job?

As determined by the survey, the public's assessment of the Miami police was positive, if not overwhelmingly favorable. Some 43 percent of the measured population believed the local authorities were doing a good job and 37 percent an average job, whereas only 12 percent rated police performance as poor. This finding appears to indicate that concern over rising crime rates and increasing personal vulnerability had not translated into criticism of the municipal police. But there were differences of opinion in this regard, particularly between the races. Whites exhibited a much more favorable view of their local police than blacks; nearly half of all whites said the police were doing a good job, one-third an average job, and one-

tenth a poor job, whereas only one-fourth of blacks rated them as good, one-half as average, and about one-fifth as poor. With few exceptions racial disparities retained their significance across sex-age categories.

With respect to age, younger persons were more critical of the police than older persons. Of persons age 16-34, 34 percent regarded police performance as good, 46 percent as average and 15 percent as poor; among individuals age 35 and over the comparable proportions were 48, 32, and 11. As a rule, younger persons of either race and sex were less favorably disposed toward the police than other residents, but differences were not always statistically significant because of the small size of the groups on which the estimates were based.

Although the relationship between citizen contact with the criminal justice system and attitudes toward the police was not directly examined, victimized individuals, many of whom came into contact with the police as a result of their experience with crime, exhibited a lower opinion of the police than nonvictims. Whereas 34 percent of those affected by crime rated the police favorably, 46 percent of the nonvictims responded in that fashion. In addition, victims were somewhat more likely than nonvictims to regard police performance as poor.

How can the police improve?

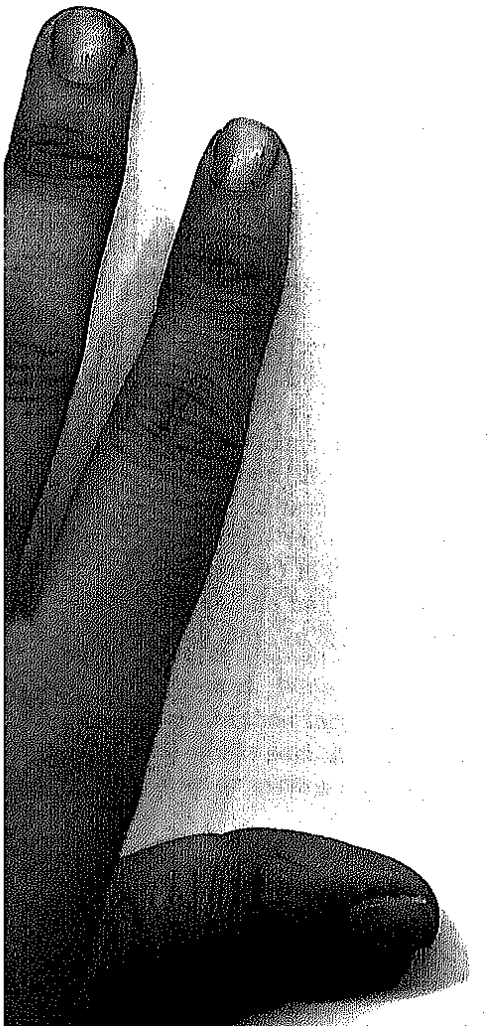
Irrespective of what they thought of police performance, Miami residents were inclined to believe police effectiveness could be improved. Only 12 percent of individuals asked about ways to improve the force replied that no improvement was needed. Blacks (8 percent) or persons who had suffered a victimization (10) were somewhat less likely than others to hold this view.

A variety of specific suggestions were made concerning the most important way to upgrade police performance, but only a few were regularly cited. The most frequently voiced opinion was that more police were needed (37 percent) and that additional police should be used in certain areas and at certain times of the day (19 percent). Other suggestions, each accounting for roughly a tenth of the responses, included improving responsiveness and placing emphasis on more important duties, such as crime prevention.

Recommendations that focused upon impro personnel resources or operational practices accou for some 86 percent of the responses.[8] Nine perce the residents cited a need for improving comm relations, and 5 percent had other unspecifie sponses.

White and black residents appeared to be at over the best way to upgrade police perform Nearly half of all whites but only a fifth of all b considered an increase in the size of the local for improvement in the quality of personnel to be the important considerations. Blacks, by contrast, more likely than whites to call for a change in o tional practices or for better community relat Within the latter category, 13 percent of blacks cifically mentioned the development of a more teous attitude and 9 percent felt the police should discriminating; the corresponding figures for w were 4 and 1 percent. Finally, persons age 35 and or nonvictims were more likely than younger pe or victims, respectively, to regard improvements ing to personnel resources as crucial, but were les to suggest measures concerning operational pra or community relations.

[8]The eight specific response items covered in Question 14 combined into three categories, as follows: *community rel* (1) "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relatio (2) "Don't discriminate." *Operational practices:* (1) "Concent more important duties, serious crime, etc."; (2) "Be more p responsive, alert"; (3) "Need more traffic control"; and (4) more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain area certain times." And, *personnel resources:* (1) "Hire more poli and (2) "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recru policies."



Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 37 statistical data tables in this appendix present the results of the Miami attitudinal survey conducted early in 1974. They are organized topically, generally paralleling the report's analytical discussion. For each subject, the data tables consist of cross-tabulations of personal (or household) characteristics and the relevant response categories. For a given population group, each table displays the percent distribution of answers to a question.

All statistical data generated by the survey are estimates that vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variances, or errors, associated with the fact that they were derived from a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report.

Each data table parenthetically displays the size of the group for which a distribution of responses was calculated. As with the percentages, these base figures are estimates. On tables showing the answers of individual respondents (Tables 1–18 and 27–37), the figures reflect an adjustment based on an independent post-Census estimate of the city's resident population. For data from household respondents (Tables 19–26), the bases were generated solely by the survey itself.

A note beneath each data table identifies the question that served as source of the data. As an expedient in preparing tables, certain response categories were reworded and/or abbreviated. The questionnaire facsimile (Appendix II) should be consulted for the exact wording of both the questions and the response categories. For questionnaire items that carried the instruction "Mark all that apply," thereby enabling a respondent to furnish more than a single answer, the data tables reflect only the answer designated by the respondent as being the most important one rather than all answers given.

The first six data tables were used in preparing the "Crime Trends" section of the report. Tables 7–18 relate to the topic "Fear of Crime"; Tables 19–30 cover "Residential Problems and Lifestyles"; and the last seven tables display information concerning "Local Police Performance."

Table 1. Direction of crime trends in the United States

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Don't know	Not available
All persons (282,800)	100.0	69.7	15.9	5.3	8.7	0.4
Sex						
Male (125,000)	100.0	69.2	16.8	6.2	7.5	0.3
Female (157,700)	100.0	70.1	15.1	4.6	9.7	0.5
Race						
White (226,600)	100.0	69.3	15.8	5.3	9.1	0.4
Black (54,200)	100.0	72.6	16.0	5.0	6.0	[1]0.3
Other (2,000)	100.0	38.1	17.1	[1]6.0	38.8	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (22,800)	100.0	70.8	18.8	3.4	6.6	0.4
20-24 (27,900)	100.0	72.9	16.0	4.8	6.2	[1]0.1
25-34 (42,100)	100.0	72.4	16.4	4.5	6.5	[1]0.3
35-49 (70,500)	100.0	68.6	16.4	5.8	8.8	0.5
50-64 (67,700)	100.0	68.7	15.2	6.7	8.9	0.5
65 and over (51,700)	100.0	68.3	14.2	4.4	12.5	0.6
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (225,100)	100.0	68.1	16.1	5.4	10.0	0.4
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	76.2	14.8	4.8	3.8	[1]0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 10a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 2. Direction of crime trends in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Haven't lived here that long	Don't know	Not available
All persons (282,800)	100.0	27.2	44.7	7.1	7.9	12.8	0.2
Sex							
Male (125,000)	100.0	26.6	46.6	8.1	7.6	10.9	[1]0.2
Female (157,700)	100.0	27.7	43.2	6.4	8.2	14.3	[1]0.1
Race							
White (226,600)	100.0	25.3	45.6	6.4	8.4	14.0	0.2
Black (54,200)	100.0	35.8	41.3	10.5	4.8	7.5	[1]0.1
Other (2,000)	100.0	[1]10.6	36.7	[1]0.0	32.0	20.7	[1]0.0
Age							
16-19 (22,800)	100.0	28.9	42.8	6.6	10.1	11.5	[1]0.1
20-24 (27,900)	100.0	29.4	41.1	6.4	11.4	11.7	[1]0.0
25-34 (42,100)	100.0	29.7	41.3	6.7	10.7	11.4	[1]0.1
35-49 (70,500)	100.0	25.7	46.2	7.5	9.0	11.4	[1]0.2
50-64 (67,700)	100.0	26.0	48.0	8.0	5.0	12.9	[1]0.1
65 and over (51,700)	100.0	27.0	44.0	6.5	5.2	17.0	[1]0.3
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (225,100)	100.0	24.7	46.1	6.9	8.1	14.0	0.2
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	37.2	39.6	7.9	7.1	8.0	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 9a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 3. Comparison of neighborhood crime with other metropolitan area neighborhoods

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Much more dangerous	More dangerous	About average	Less dangerous	Much less dangerous	Not available
All persons (282,800)	100.0	1.0	5.0	31.0	45.6	16.5	1.0
Sex							
Male (125,000)	100.0	1.1	5.1	29.7	45.5	17.7	0.9
Female (157,700)	100.0	1.0	5.0	31.9	45.7	15.5	1.0
Race							
White (226,600)	100.0	0.8	4.4	26.0	49.3	18.6	0.9
Black (54,200)	100.0	2.0	7.5	51.5	30.2	7.8	1.0
Other (2,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]6.0	34.7	41.4	[1]10.1	[1]7.8
Age							
16-19 (22,800)	100.0	1.6	6.1	32.5	42.7	16.2	[1]0.9
20-24 (27,900)	100.0	1.8	7.1	35.9	41.5	12.9	[1]0.8
25-34 (42,100)	100.0	1.1	6.7	38.2	39.6	13.4	1.0
35-49 (70,500)	100.0	0.7	3.9	28.2	48.8	17.5	0.9
50-64 (67,700)	100.0	1.0	4.1	27.8	47.8	18.7	0.6
65 and over (51,700)	100.0	0.8	4.7	29.7	46.7	16.6	1.5
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (225,100)	100.0	0.7	4.0	29.2	47.7	17.4	1.0
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	2.3	8.8	37.8	37.4	12.7	1.0

NOTE: Data based on question 12. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Place of residence of persons committing neighborhood crimes

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	No neighborhood crime	People living here	Outsiders	Equally by both	Don't know	Not available
All persons (282,800)	100.0	15.8	9.7	43.2	6.1	24.3	0.8
Sex							
Male (125,000)	100.0	15.9	10.0	45.5	6.4	21.4	0.8
Female (157,700)	100.0	15.7	9.5	41.4	5.9	26.7	0.8
Race							
White (226,600)	100.0	19.0	6.4	44.2	4.6	25.0	0.8
Black (54,200)	100.0	2.6	23.5	39.7	12.4	20.9	0.8
Other (2,000)	100.0	16.5	[1]8.8	24.7	[1]2.9	47.1	[1]0.0
Age							
16-19 (22,800)	100.0	13.1	14.6	43.8	8.4	19.8	[1]0.4
20-24 (27,900)	100.0	11.5	16.7	42.9	7.4	20.8	[1]0.7
25-34 (42,100)	100.0	9.8	16.5	40.4	6.9	25.8	[1]0.7
35-49 (70,500)	100.0	17.8	8.1	45.3	5.9	21.9	0.9
50-64 (67,700)	100.0	18.6	7.2	44.5	5.2	23.8	0.8
65 and over (51,700)	100.0	17.8	3.8	41.0	5.3	31.1	0.9
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (225,100)	100.0	18.3	7.2	42.5	5.8	25.5	0.7
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	6.1	19.5	46.2	7.5	19.8	0.9

NOTE: Data based on question 8a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[illegible]

Table 5. Change in the chances of being attacked or robbed

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Going up	Same	Going down	No opinion	Not available
All persons (282,800)	100.0	43.1	32.3	8.1	6.5	[illegible]
Sex						
Male (125,000)	100.0	49.8	35.7	6.9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Female (157,700)	100.0	55.8	29.5	7.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Race						
White (226,600)	100.0	54.1	31.5	7.5	6.7	0.3
Black (54,200)	100.0	49.7	35.4	10.7	4.9	[1]0.2
Other (2,000)	100.0	34.6	38.7	[1]7.3	19.4	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (22,800)	100.0	46.0	38.4	9.9	5.6	[1]0.5
20-24 (27,900)	100.0	53.6	35.7	6.5	4.1	[1]0.2
25-34 (42,100)	100.0	57.1	30.0	8.2	4.5	[1]0.1
35-49 (70,500)	100.0	52.5	33.2	7.8	6.3	[1]0.2
50-64 (67,700)	100.0	55.4	29.4	9.1	5.9	[1]0.3
65 and over (51,700)	100.0	50.6	32.1	7.3	9.7	[1]0.3
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (225,100)	100.0	51.0	33.1	8.4	7.2	0.2
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	61.3	28.9	7.0	2.5	[1]0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 15a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 6. Seriousness of crime problem relative to what newspapers and television report

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Less serious	Same	More serious	No opinion	Not available
All persons (282,800)	100.0	10.9	50.2	31.6	6.9	0.5
Sex						
Male (125,000)	100.0	12.8	49.7	31.3	5.6	0.5
Female (157,700)	100.0	9.3	50.6	31.8	7.9	0.4
Race						
White (226,600)	100.0	11.8	49.5	30.7	7.5	0.4
Black (54,200)	100.0	6.6	53.6	35.5	3.7	0.6
Other (2,000)	100.0	14.8	38.2	27.8	19.3	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (22,800)	100.0	12.4	50.6	31.8	4.9	[1]0.4
20-24 (27,900)	100.0	10.3	54.0	31.5	4.0	[1]0.2
25-34 (42,100)	100.0	11.4	50.2	33.3	4.8	[1]0.3
35-49 (70,500)	100.0	11.7	50.8	30.6	6.6	[1]0.4
50-64 (67,700)	100.0	11.1	48.2	32.4	7.6	0.7
65 and over (51,700)	100.0	8.6	49.8	30.5	10.6	[1]0.5
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (225,100)	100.0	11.0	51.1	29.6	7.9	0.5
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	10.3	46.6	39.4	3.2	0.5

NOTE: Data based on question 15b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 7. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (282,800)	100.0	20.0	71.5	8.5
Sex				
Male (125,000)	100.0	18.5	75.4	6.1
Female (157,700)	100.0	21.2	68.4	10.4
Race				
White (226,600)	100.0	21.0	69.2	9.8
Black (54,200)	100.0	16.1	80.8	3.1
Other (2,000)	100.0	11.9	85.1	[1]3.0
Age				
16-19 (22,800)	100.0	15.8	77.2	7.0
20-24 (27,900)	100.0	16.0	76.0	8.0
25-34 (42,100)	100.0	19.2	72.3	8.4
35-49 (70,500)	100.0	23.4	68.6	8.0
50-64 (67,700)	100.0	22.7	67.5	9.8
65 and over (51,700)	100.0	16.6	75.1	8.3
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (225,100)	100.0	19.6	71.7	8.7
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	21.8	70.7	7.5

NOTE: Data based on question 13a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (282,800)	100.0	25.0	60.8	14.2
Sex				
Male (125,000)	100.0	25.1	63.6	11.4
Female (157,700)	100.0	25.0	58.6	16.4
Race				
White (226,600)	100.0	25.3	59.0	15.7
Black (54,200)	100.0	23.9	68.1	8.0
Other (2,000)	100.0	25.4	65.9	[1]8.7
Age				
16-19 (22,800)	100.0	25.0	62.7	12.3
20-24 (27,900)	100.0	26.4	59.2	14.5
25-34 (42,100)	100.0	26.3	59.4	14.3
35-49 (70,500)	100.0	26.6	59.5	13.9
50-64 (67,700)	100.0	26.2	58.3	15.6
65 and over (51,700)	100.0	19.7	67.0	13.3
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (225,100)	100.0	23.7	62.2	14.2
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	30.4	55.4	14.2

NOTE: Data based on question 13b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 10. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16–19 (10,300)	100.0	68.8	27.8	[1]2.4	[1]0.3	[1]0.6
20–24 (11,700)	100.0	68.4	27.9	2.9	[1]0.8	[1]0.0
25–34 (19,000)	100.0	62.5	33.3	3.3	[1]0.7	[1]0.2
35–49 (32,500)	100.0	65.3	29.3	4.2	[1]0.7	[1]0.5
50–64 (29,900)	100.0	60.6	33.3	4.4	1.4	[1]0.3
65 and over (21,700)	100.0	50.4	42.7	5.0	1.4	[1]0.4
Female						
16–19 (12,500)	100.0	41.8	44.0	10.9	3.1	[1]0.2
20–24 (16,200)	100.0	44.7	47.6	5.7	2.0	[1]0.0
25–34 (23,200)	100.0	43.1	44.3	9.2	3.2	[1]0.1
35–49 (38,100)	100.0	46.7	43.3	6.5	3.4	[1]0.1
50–64 (37,900)	100.0	41.0	46.2	9.8	2.9	[1]0.2
65 and over (30,000)	100.0	39.3	44.0	11.3	4.6	[1]0.8
Race and age						
White						
16–19 (16,500)	100.0	58.3	32.3	6.9	1.9	[1]0.6
20–24 (19,700)	100.0	61.3	33.3	4.0	[1]1.5	[1]0.0
25–34 (30,100)	100.0	56.7	35.3	5.7	2.2	[1]0.1
35–49 (55,800)	100.0	60.9	32.0	5.0	1.8	[1]0.2
50–64 (58,100)	100.0	52.4	38.1	7.5	1.8	[1]0.2
65 and over (46,300)	100.0	44.8	42.7	8.4	3.4	[1]0.6
Black						
16–19 (6,100)	100.0	43.2	47.4	7.8	[1]1.6	[1]0.0
20–24 (7,700)	100.0	38.4	54.1	5.9	[1]1.7	[1]0.0
25–34 (11,600)	100.0	39.8	49.7	8.5	[1]1.8	[1]0.2
35–49 (14,100)	100.0	33.9	55.1	7.4	3.1	[1]0.4
50–64 (9,400)	100.0	33.5	54.3	7.2	4.6	[1]0.4
65 and over (5,200)	100.0	35.7	50.1	11.2	[1]2.4	[1]0.6

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16–19 (7,300)	100.0	77.3	20.2	[1]1.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.8
20–24 (8,800)	100.0	73.0	23.8	[1]2.1	[1]1.1	[1]0.0
25–34 (13,600)	100.0	66.9	29.8	2.5	[1]0.6	[1]0.2
35–49 (26,000)	100.0	70.2	25.2	3.8	[1]0.4	[1]0.3
50–64 (25,900)	100.0	63.8	30.6	4.3	[1]1.1	[1]0.2
65 and over (19,300)	100.0	52.3	41.3	4.7	[1]1.4	[1]0.3
Female						
16–19 (9,200)	100.0	43.2	42.0	11.0	3.5	[1]0.3
20–24 (10,900)	100.0	51.8	40.9	5.5	[1]1.8	[1]0.0
25–34 (16,500)	100.0	48.3	39.9	8.3	3.4	[1]0.0
35–49 (29,900)	100.0	52.9	37.9	6.1	3.0	[1]0.1
50–64 (32,200)	100.0	43.3	44.1	10.1	2.4	[1]0.2
65 and over (27,000)	100.0	39.3	43.8	11.1	4.8	[1]0.9
Black						
Male						
16–19 (2,900)	100.0	48.5	46.2	[1]4.3	[1]1.1	[1]0.0
20–24 (2,800)	100.0	52.9	42.5	[1]4.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25–34 (5,200)	100.0	50.9	43.0	[1]5.0	[1]1.1	[1]0.0
35–49 (6,300)	100.0	45.8	45.3	6.0	[1]1.9	[1]1.0
50–64 (3,800)	100.0	40.6	49.5	[1]5.7	[1]3.2	[1]0.9
65 and over (2,200)	100.0	34.0	55.0	[1]8.3	[1]1.4	[1]1.4
Female						
16–19 (3,200)	100.0	38.4	48.6	11.0	[1]2.0	[1]0.0
20–24 (5,000)	100.0	30.4	60.5	6.5	[1]2.6	[1]0.0
25–34 (6,400)	100.0	30.9	55.0	11.2	[1]2.3	[1]0.4
35–49 (7,900)	100.0	24.3	62.9	8.6	4.1	[1]0.0
50–64 (5,600)	100.0	28.7	57.6	8.2	5.5	[1]0.0
65 and over (3,000)	100.0	36.9	46.6	13.3	[1]3.2	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (282,800)	100.0	22.5	39.1	21.5	16.5	0.4
Sex						
Male (125,000)	100.0	31.2	44.4	16.1	8.0	0.3
Female (157,700)	100.0	15.6	34.9	25.9	23.2	0.4
Race						
White (226,600)	100.0	24.3	39.0	21.3	15.0	0.4
Black (54,200)	100.0	15.3	38.9	22.5	23.0	[1] 0.2
Other (2,000)	100.0	[1] 12.7	51.6	23.5	[1] 12.2	[1] 0.0
Age						
16-19 (22,800)	100.0	25.2	40.1	20.5	13.5	[1] 0.7
20-24 (27,900)	100.0	23.6	42.0	20.2	14.2	[1] 0.0
25-34 (42,100)	100.0	21.5	43.3	19.0	15.9	[1] 0.3
35-49 (70,500)	100.0	27.1	39.0	21.7	12.1	[1] 0.2
50-64 (67,700)	100.0	22.1	38.0	22.8	16.9	[1] 0.3
65 and over (51,700)	100.0	15.9	35.0	22.9	25.1	1.0
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (225,100)	100.0	23.5	40.1	21.2	14.9	0.4
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	18.6	35.2	23.0	22.9	[1] 0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male	100.0	37.7	45.3	12.8	3.0	[1]1.2
16-19 (10,300)	100.0	36.7	47.0	12.1	4.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (11,700)	100.0	30.6	50.5	12.1	6.5	[1]0.3
25-34 (19,000)	100.0	36.6	42.3	15.4	5.6	[1]0.2
35-49 (32,500)	100.0	28.6	43.7	18.1	9.3	[1]0.3
50-64 (29,900)	100.0	21.2	41.1	21.4	15.9	[1]0.4
65 and over (21,700)						
Female	100.0	14.8	35.9	26.9	22.2	[1]0.2
16-19 (12,500)	100.0	14.1	38.4	26.0	21.4	[1]0.0
20-24 (16,200)	100.0	14.0	37.5	24.7	23.6	[1]0.2
25-34 (23,200)	100.0	18.9	36.2	27.0	17.7	[1]0.2
35-49 (38,100)	100.0	16.9	33.5	26.5	22.8	[1]0.3
50-64 (37,900)	100.0	12.1	30.7	24.1	31.8	[1]1.4
65 and over (30,000)						
Race and age						
White	100.0	27.5	38.0	19.9	13.6	[1]0.9
16-19 (16,500)	100.0	26.3	42.8	17.6	13.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (19,700)	100.0	24.2	43.4	19.3	12.8	[1]0.3
25-34 (30,100)	100.0	30.1	40.0	20.4	9.4	[1]0.2
35-49 (55,800)	100.0	23.6	38.1	22.9	15.1	[1]0.3
50-64 (58,100)	100.0	16.3	34.8	23.6	24.3	1.0
65 and over (46,300)						
Black	100.0	19.9	44.7	22.3	13.1	[1]0.0
16-19 (6,100)	100.0	17.1	39.9	25.9	17.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (7,700)	100.0	14.6	43.1	18.2	24.0	[1]0.2
25-34 (11,600)	100.0	15.6	35.4	26.5	22.5	[1]0.0
35-49 (14,100)	100.0	13.1	35.9	22.4	28.3	[1]0.4
50-64 (9,400)	100.0	12.0	36.8	17.1	32.9	[1]1.2
65 and over (5,200)						

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16–19 (7,300)	100.0	41.9	42.1	13.1	[1]1.3	[1]1.7
20–24 (8,800)	100.0	38.5	46.8	10.5	4.1	[1]0.0
25–34 (13,600)	100.0	32.7	50.5	10.8	5.5	[1]0.4
35–49 (26,000)	100.0	39.9	42.1	13.4	4.4	[1]0.2
50–64 (25,900)	100.0	30.0	43.8	17.7	8.3	[1]0.2
65 and over (19,300)	100.0	21.7	41.6	21.9	14.5	[1]0.3
Female						
16–19 (9,200)	100.0	15.9	34.8	25.4	23.5	[1]0.3
20–24 (10,900)	100.0	16.5	39.6	23.3	20.6	[1]0.0
25–34 (16,500)	100.0	17.1	37.6	26.3	18.9	[1]0.2
35–49 (29,900)	100.0	21.6	38.1	26.5	13.7	[1]0.2
50–64 (32,200)	100.0	18.4	33.6	27.1	20.5	[1]0.4
65 and over (27,000)	100.0	12.5	29.9	24.8	31.3	1.4
Black						
Male						
16–19 (2,900)	100.0	28.3	51.6	12.7	[1]7.4	[1]0.0
20–24 (2,800)	100.0	30.6	49.1	15.8	[1]4.5	[1]0.0
25–34 (5,200)	100.0	25.1	50.4	15.1	9.5	[1]0.0
35–49 (6,300)	100.0	23.5	42.7	23.7	10.1	[1]0.0
50–64 (3,800)	100.0	20.2	40.8	21.8	16.2	[1]0.9
65 and over (2,200)	100.0	17.1	36.4	16.5	28.6	[1]1.4
Female						
16–19 (3,200)	100.0	12.2	38.5	31.0	18.3	[1]0.0
20–24 (5,000)	100.0	9.7	34.9	31.5	24.0	[1]0.0
25–34 (6,400)	100.0	6.1	37.2	20.6	35.6	[1]0.4
35–49 (7,900)	100.0	9.3	29.6	28.7	32.4	[1]0.0
50–64 (5,600)	100.0	8.3	32.5	22.8	36.5	[1]0.0
65 and over (3,000)	100.0	[1]8.3	37.0	17.5	36.1	[1]1.1

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Neighborhood dangerous enough to consider moving elsewhere

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (108,800)	100.0	18.8	78.0	3.2
Sex				
Male (30,600)	100.0	23.7	73.2	3.1
Female (78,300)	100.0	16.9	79.9	3.2
Race				
White (83,000)	100.0	15.5	81.5	3.0
Black (25,100)	100.0	29.1	66.9	3.9
Other (700)	100.0	[1] 29.0	71.0	[1] 0.0
Age				
16–19 (8,000)	100.0	24.0	72.3	[1] 3.7
20–24 (9,700)	100.0	23.2	75.2	[1] 1.6
25–34 (14,800)	100.0	25.1	70.8	4.1
35–49 (24,000)	100.0	20.0	77.7	2.3
50–64 (27,200)	100.0	16.1	80.0	4.0
65 and over (25,100)	100.0	13.4	83.5	3.1
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (82,000)	100.0	16.5	80.3	3.1
Victimized (26,800)	100.0	25.6	71.0	3.4

NOTE: Data based on question 11c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16. Limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	People in general				People in neighborhood				Personal			
	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (282,800)	100.0	78.7	20.2	1.1	100.0	51.4	46.0	2.7	100.0	44.8	54.8	0.4
Sex												
Male (125,000)	100.0	77.4	21.7	0.9	100.0	49.5	48.5	1.9	100.0	37.3	62.4	0.3
Female (157,700)	100.0	79.8	19.0	1.2	100.0	52.8	43.9	3.3	100.0	50.7	48.9	0.4
Race												
White (226,600)	100.0	77.4	21.6	1.0	100.0	48.5	48.6	2.8	100.0	42.7	57.0	0.3
Black (54,200)	100.0	85.1	13.7	1.2	100.0	63.8	34.4	1.9	100.0	53.8	45.6	0.6
Other (2,000)	100.0	59.7	34.6	[1]5.7	100.0	33.3	62.4	[1]4.3	100.0	37.8	62.2	[1]0.0
Age												
16-19 (22,800)	100.0	75.7	23.2	[1]1.0	100.0	48.1	49.4	2.4	100.0	36.3	62.9	[1]0.8
20-24 (27,900)	100.0	77.6	21.4	1.1	100.0	49.2	47.3	3.5	100.0	41.2	58.8	[1]0.0
25-34 (42,100)	100.0	80.3	18.5	1.2	100.0	52.4	44.7	2.9	100.0	44.7	55.1	[1]0.3
35-49 (70,500)	100.0	76.6	22.3	1.1	100.0	47.9	49.5	2.5	100.0	43.2	56.4	0.5
50-64 (67,700)	100.0	81.4	17.9	0.7	100.0	53.7	43.8	2.5	100.0	47.1	52.7	[1]0.2
65 and over (51,700)	100.0	78.8	19.7	1.4	100.0	54.6	42.7	2.6	100.0	49.7	49.7	0.6
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (225,100)	100.0	77.4	21.5	1.1	100.0	49.6	47.9	2.5	100.0	43.5	56.1	0.4
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	84.2	14.9	0.9	100.0	58.4	38.4	3.2	100.0	49.8	49.9	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on questions 16a, 16b, and 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Sex and age				
Male				
16-19 (10,300)	100.0	24.2	75.2	[1]0.6
20-24 (11,700)	100.0	31.7	68.3	[1]0.0
25-34 (19,000)	100.0	35.8	63.7	[1]0.5
35-49 (32,500)	100.0	36.8	62.8	[1]0.4
50-64 (29,900)	100.0	39.6	60.1	[1]0.3
65 and over (21,700)	100.0	45.4	54.5	[1]0.1
Female				
16-19 (12,500)	100.0	46.4	52.6	[1]1.0
20-24 (16,200)	100.0	48.0	52.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (23,200)	100.0	51.9	48.0	[1]0.1
35-49 (38,100)	100.0	48.6	50.8	[1]0.5
50-64 (37,900)	100.0	52.9	46.9	[1]0.2
65 and over (30,000)	100.0	52.9	46.2	[1]0.9
Race and age				
White				
16-19 (16,500)	100.0	33.9	65.2	[1]0.9
20-24 (19,700)	100.0	38.1	61.9	[1]0.0
25-34 (30,100)	100.0	40.8	59.1	[1]0.2
35-49 (55,800)	100.0	39.3	60.2	[1]0.5
50-64 (58,100)	100.0	46.0	53.9	[1]0.1
65 and over (46,300)	100.0	49.0	50.7	[1]0.3
Black				
16-19 (6,100)	100.0	43.1	56.3	[1]0.5
20-24 (7,700)	100.0	49.3	50.7	[1]0.0
25-34 (11,600)	100.0	55.2	44.3	[1]0.5
35-49 (14,100)	100.0	58.0	41.8	[1]0.2
50-64 (9,400)	100.0	54.3	45.0	[1]0.7
65 and over (5,200)	100.0	57.2	39.9	[1]3.0

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Race, sex, and age				
White				
Male				
16-19 (7,300)	100.0	19.8	79.4	[1]0.8
20-24 (8,800)	100.0	29.8	70.2	[1]0.0
25-34 (13,600)	100.0	32.1	67.4	[1]0.4
35-49 (26,000)	100.0	33.3	66.3	[1]0.5
50-64 (25,900)	100.0	38.8	61.0	[1]0.2
65 and over (19,300)	100.0	44.1	55.9	[1]0.0
Female				
16-19 (9,200)	100.0	45.3	53.8	[1]1.0
20-24 (10,900)	100.0	44.9	55.1	[1]0.0
25-34 (16,500)	100.0	47.9	52.1	[1]0.0
35-49 (29,900)	100.0	44.5	54.9	[1]0.6
50-64 (32,200)	100.0	51.8	48.2	[1]0.1
65 and over (27,000)	100.0	52.5	47.0	[1]0.5
Black				
Male				
16-19 (2,900)	100.0	34.9	65.1	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,800)	100.0	37.4	62.6	[1]0.0
25-34 (5,200)	100.0	45.6	53.8	[1]0.6
35-49 (6,300)	100.0	50.5	49.5	[1]0.0
50-64 (3,800)	100.0	46.9	52.2	[1]0.9
65 and over (2,200)	100.0	59.2	39.4	[1]1.3
Female				
16-19 (3,200)	100.0	50.6	48.4	[1]1.0
20-24 (5,000)	100.0	55.9	44.1	[1]0.0
25-34 (6,400)	100.0	62.9	36.7	[1]0.5
35-49 (7,900)	100.0	63.9	35.7	[1]0.4
50-64 (5,600)	100.0	59.4	40.1	[1]0.5
65 and over (3,000)	100.0	55.6	40.2	[1]4.2

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Most important reason for selecting present neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Always lived in neighborhood	Neighborhood characteristics	Good schools	Safe from crime	Lack of choice	Right price	Location	Characteristics of house	Other and not available
All households (75,400)	100.0	2.7	15.8	2.4	3.6	14.3	13.9	32.7	9.4	5.1
Race										
White (59,700)	100.0	3.3	16.6	2.9	3.8	9.4	14.2	35.3	9.2	5.2
Black (15,000)	100.0	[1]0.7	12.9	[1]0.9	2.7	33.5	12.1	22.2	10.5	4.6
Other (700)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]7.5	[1]0.0	[1]2.9	[1]18.1	[1]18.4	[1]39.9	[1]3.6	[1]8.8
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (14,500)	100.0	2.7	12.5	[1]1.5	2.8	22.0	19.9	28.1	5.7	4.8
$3,000–$7,499 (26,500)	100.0	3.1	15.1	2.4	3.7	16.5	15.1	30.8	8.7	4.4
$7,500–$9,999 (10,500)	100.0	3.5	18.6	2.9	3.2	10.1	10.7	34.8	12.2	4.0
$10,000–$14,999 (12,900)	100.0	1.6	17.0	3.4	4.7	7.9	11.4	37.5	11.0	5.4
$15,000–$24,999 (5,400)	100.0	3.1	17.4	[1]2.2	[1]3.0	[1]4.6	11.7	39.4	13.3	[1]5.0
$25,000 or more (1,900)	100.0	[1]0.0	21.2	[1]2.4	[1]3.8	[1]6.5	[1]2.3	47.6	[1]7.5	[1]8.4
Not available (3,800)	100.0	3.3	16.8	[1]2.0	[1]3.3	19.7	[1]7.6	25.5	10.4	11.4
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (58,600)	100.0	2.8	15.7	2.7	3.3	13.9	14.8	32.4	9.3	5.1
Victimized (16,800)	100.0	2.4	16.2	[1]1.6	4.7	15.8	10.5	33.8	9.7	5.3

NOTE: Data based on question 2a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 20. Most important reason for leaving former residence

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Location	Characteristics of house	Wanted better house	Wanted cheaper house	Forced out	Living arrangements changed	Influx of bad elements	Crime	Neighborhood characteristics	Other and not available
All households (75,400)	100.0	24.3	13.3	13.3	8.2	7.3	13.4	1.3	2.3	3.5	13.1
Race											
White (59,700)	100.0	25.6	14.1	13.4	8.1	5.8	12.2	1.4	2.2	3.2	14.2
Black (15,000)	100.0	18.9	10.1	12.9	8.8	13.7	18.6	[1]0.8	2.7	5.1	8.3
Other (700)	100.0	[1]25.1	[1]11.5	[1]14.7	[1]4.1	[1]3.2	[1]11.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]2.9	[1]26.4
Annual family income											
Less than $3,000 (14,500)	100.0	22.9	9.7	6.4	16.9	10.2	12.8	[1]1.7	2.3	3.9	13.3
$3,000–$7,499 (26,500)	100.0	26.7	12.5	10.5	7.2	9.2	13.3	1.0	2.3	3.2	13.9
$7,500–$9,999 (10,500)	100.0	20.0	18.1	17.4	5.9	4.7	13.9	[1]1.3	3.0	4.2	11.6
$10,000–$14,999 (12,900)	100.0	23.2	16.1	19.0	5.3	4.3	13.5	[1]0.9	[1]1.9	3.3	12.4
$15,000–$24,999 (5,400)	100.0	23.1	13.9	20.6	5.7	[1]2.6	15.4	[1]2.2	[1]2.2	[1]4.4	9.1
$25,000 or more (1,900)	100.0	30.0	7.3	23.9	[1]1.3	[1]3.7	15.1	[1]0.0	[1]1.3	[1]2.5	[1]14.8
Not available (3,800)	100.0	27.1	11.6	11.9	[1]4.5	9.1	12.3	[1]1.3	[1]1.2	[1]2.7	18.2
Victimization experience											
Not victimized (58,600)	100.0	24.1	14.0	13.3	8.5	7.6	12.5	1.4	1.9	3.0	13.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
				13.1	6.9	6.4	16.7	[1]1.0	3.4	5.4	11.4

Table 21. Whether or not there are undesirable neighborhood characteristics

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (123,100)	100.0	30.4	69.2	0.4
Race				
White (97,100)	100.0	28.4	71.2	0.4
Black (25,300)	100.0	38.3	61.1	[1] 0.5
Other (800)	100.0	[1] 16.7	83.3	[1] 0.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (23,200)	100.0	30.7	69.0	[1] 0.3
$3,000–$7,499 (41,600)	100.0	29.4	70.0	[1] 0.5
$7,500–$9,999 (15,800)	100.0	25.9	73.6	[1] 0.5
$10,000–$14,999 (21,200)	100.0	30.4	69.4	[1] 0.1
$15,000–$24,999 (10,200)	100.0	38.1	61.3	[1] 0.4
$25,000 or more (3,600)	100.0	35.4	64.5	[1] 0.0
Not available (7,600)	100.0	31.0	68.3	[1] 0.7
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (97,000)	100.0	26.9	72.7	0.4
Victimized (26,100)	100.0	43.2	56.3	[1] 0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total becasue of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 22. Most important neighborhood problem

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Traffic, parking	Environmental problems	Crime	Public transportation	Inadequate schools, shopping	Influx of bad elements	Problems with neighbors	Other and not available
All households (37,400)	100.0	9.3	36.9	16.9	1.7	2.2	10.0	15.3	7.7
Race									
White (27,600)	100.0	11.1	34.8	16.1	1.9	2.8	10.7	14.7	7.9
Black (9,700)	100.0	4.2	43.1	18.9	1.0	0.8	8.3	16.8	6.8
Other (100)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]20.1	[1]40.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]20.5	[1]15.4
Annual family income									
Less than $3,000 (7,200)	100.0	[1]2.8	37.3	22.2	[1]2.8	[1]2.4	10.6	15.9	5.9
$3,000-$7,499 (12,200)	100.0	7.5	36.3	18.2	[1]1.6	[1]1.9	11.1	16.2	7.1
$7,500-$9,999 (4,100)	100.0	11.2	37.1	16.6	[1]0.7	[1]2.4	7.8	12.2	12.0
$10,000-$14,999 (6,400)	100.0	13.4	33.6	14.0	[1]2.5	[1]1.7	10.3	15.6	8.9
$15,000-$24,999 (3,900)	100.0	13.9	45.1	8.8	[1]0.0	[1]3.4	[1]7.0	15.2	[1]6.7
$25,000 or more (1,300)	100.0	24.2	33.7	[1]5.4	[1]0.0	[1]5.5	[1]10.8	[1]13.1	[1]7.0
Not available (2,400)	100.0	[1]8.4	35.4	21.1	[1]1.3	[1]1.3	[1]10.1	14.8	[1]7.6
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (26,100)	100.0	9.6	39.0	14.4	1.8	2.5	10.2	15.2	7.3
Victimized (11,300)	100.0	8.7	32.0	22.8	[1]1.3	[1]1.5	9.7	15.4	8.5

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 23. Whether or not major food shopping done in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (123,100)	100.0	81.3	18.4	0.3
Race				
White (97,100)	100.0	86.5	13.2	[1]0.2
Black (25,300)	100.0	61.1	38.3	[1]0.7
Other (800)	100.0	83.3	[1]16.7	[1]0.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (23,200)	100.0	81.3	18.4	[1]0.3
$3,000-$7,499 (41,600)	100.0	80.7	19.2	[1]0.2
$7,500-$9,999 (15,800)	100.0	81.9	17.8	[1]0.3
$10,000-$14,999 (21,200)	100.0	84.1	15.7	[1]0.2
$15,000-$24,999 (10,200)	100.0	79.0	20.4	[1]0.4
$25,000 or more (3,600)	100.0	82.0	18.0	[1]0.0
Not available (7,600)	100.0	78.4	20.2	[1]1.3
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (97,000)	100.0	82.4	17.2	[1]0.3
Victimized (26,100)	100.0	76.9	22.6	[1]0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

Table 24. Most important reason for not doing major food shopping in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	No neighborhood stores	Inadequate stores	High prices	Crime	Not available
All households (22,600)	100.0	27.0	40.7	19.4	2.2	10.7
Race						
White (12,800)	100.0	29.9	39.6	14.4	2.3	13.7
Black (9,700)	100.0	22.8	42.6	25.9	[1]1.8	7.0
Other ([1]100)	100.0	[1]60.7	[1]0.0	[1]18.9	[1]20.3	[1]0.0
Annual family income						
Less than $3,000 (4,300)	100.0	26.8	34.7	24.2	[1]0.5	13.8
$3,000–$7,499 (8,000)	100.0	25.5	39.6	21.5	[1]2.9	10.5
$7,500–$9,999 (2,800)	100.0	21.2	51.2	18.0	[1]1.8	[1]7.8
$10,000–$14,999 (3,300)	100.0	28.4	41.7	16.6	[1]3.3	10.0
$15,000–$24,999 (2,100)	100.0	30.6	47.4	[1]10.5	[1]2.9	[1]8.6
$25,000 or more (600)	100.0	51.4	[1]30.0	[1]3.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.5
Not available (1,600)	100.0	28.4	36.8	21.3	[1]1.9	[1]11.6
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (16,700)	100.0	27.4	39.5	19.9	1.8	11.4
Victimized (5,900)	100.0	26.0	44.3	17.7	[1]3.4	8.7

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 25. Preferred location for general merchandise shopping

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Suburban or neighborhood	Downtown	Not available
All households (123,100)	100.0	67.1	31.1	1.8
Race				
White (97,100)	100.0	71.8	26.3	1.9
Black (25,300)	100.0	49.5	49.2	1.3
Other (800)	100.0	58.9	[1]35.0	[1]6.1
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (23,200)	100.0	55.9	41.3	2.8
$3,000–$7,499 (41,600)	100.0	63.6	35.2	1.3
$7,500–$9,999 (15,800)	100.0	70.4	28.8	[1]0.8
$10,000–$14,999 (21,200)	100.0	75.1	23.7	[1]1.2
$15,000–$24,999 (10,200)	100.0	79.8	19.0	[1]1.2
$25,000 or more (3,600)	100.0	72.6	21.6	[1]5.8
Not available (7,600)	100.0	72.6	23.4	4.0
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (97,000)	100.0	67.3	31.1	1.6
Victimized (26,100)	100.0	66.5	31.1	2.3

NOTE: Data based on question 7a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 26. Most important reason for usually doing general merchandise shopping in the suburbs (or neighborhood) or downtown

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Type of shopper and household characteristic	Total	Better parking	Better transportation	More convenient	Better selection, more stores	Crime in other location	Better store hours	Better prices	Prefer stores, location, etc.	Other and not available
Suburban (or neighborhood) shoppers										
All households (82,700)	100.0	11.6	2.5	48.4	12.5	7.7	1.2	5.5	7.4	3.2
Race										
White (69,700)	100.0	12.6	2.6	48.5	11.3	9.0	1.2	4.6	7.0	3.2
Black (12,500)	100.0	5.9	[1]2.0	46.9	19.7	[1]0.8	[1]1.3	10.4	9.8	3.3
Other (500)	100.0	[1]5.6	[1]0.0	66.7	[1]5.4	[1]5.7	[1]0.0	[1]5.3	[1]5.7	[1]5.5
	100.0	4.9	5.7	55.6	7.7	6.3	[1]1.0	7.5	6.9	4.4
	100.0	10.2	2.3	53.8	10.4	6.7	[1]0.9	5.7	6.6	3.4
	100.0	12.0	[1]1.2	44.9	16.9	7.6	[1]0.9	6.2	7.2	3.0
	100.0	15.9	2.0	42.7	14.0	9.8	2.2	4.4	6.9	2.0
	100.0	15.8	[1]1.8	38.7	15.5	11.4	[1]1.4	4.8	8.3	[1]2.1
	100.0	15.6	[1]0.0	37.4	23.5	[1]4.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.9	15.5	[1]2.7
	100.0	12.8	[1]2.7	48.5	10.9	6.4	[1]0.5	[1]3.8	9.1	5.4
	00.0	11.4	2.9	49.9	11.2	7.8	1.2	5.4	6.7	3.4
	00.0	12.3	[1]1.1	42.7	17.3	7.4	[1]0.9	5.6	10.0	2.8
	.0	[1]0.4	8.0	34.8	27.1	[1]0.2	[1]0.4	17.7	8.9	2.5
	.0	[1]0.3	9.6	35.7	23.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.4	17.4	9.5	3.2
	.0	[1]0.7	4.4	32.5	34.1	[1]0.6	[1]0.4	18.6	7.6	[1]1.2
	.0	[1]0.0	[1]17.9	[1]65.1	[1]8.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]8.1	[1]0.0
	.0	[1]0.0	12.6	34.3	23.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.7	21.0	5.9	[1]1.8
	.0	0.4	6.7	33.1	30.9	[1]0.3	[1]0.3	18.8	7.0	2.3
	.0	[1]1.1	[1]5.1	32.8	26.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	15.6	15.5	[1]3.3
	.0	[1]0.4	[1]5.6	34.5	25.9	[1]0.4	[1]0.4	15.6	13.6	[1]3.2
	.0	[1]1.0	[1]8.8	44.6	21.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]13.0	[1]9.3	[1]2.6
	.0	[1]0.0	[1]3.1	42.5	[1]27.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]3.1	[1]14.8	[1]9.0
	.0	[1]0.0	[1]8.4	43.9	26.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]13.0	[1]7.2	[1]1.1
	.0	[1]0.3	8.4	35.5	25.1	[1]0.1	[1]0.4	18.4	9.3	2.5
	.0	[1]0.9	6.7	32.3	34.5	[1]0.6	[1]0.3	14.9	7.4	[1]2.4

tail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
t 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Change in the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	More	Same	Less	Not available
All persons (282,800)	100.0	9.7	63.9	25.9	0.5
Sex					
Male (125,000)	100.0	10.1	65.1	24.3	0.5
Female (157,700)	100.0	9.5	62.9	27.1	0.5
Race					
White (226,600)	100.0	9.2	67.4	23.0	0.5
Black (54,200)	100.0	12.2	49.1	38.1	0.6
Other (2,000)	100.0	[1] 7.5	64.5	25.0	[1] 2.9
Age					
16-19 (22,800)	100.0	30.5	47.3	22.0	[1] 0.3
20-24 (27,900)	100.0	19.1	49.9	30.7	[1] 0.2
25-34 (42,100)	100.0	12.1	55.4	32.1	[1] 0.4
35-49 (70,500)	100.0	8.7	67.2	23.5	0.6
50-64 (67,700)	100.0	4.3	71.1	24.4	[1] 0.2
65 and over (51,700)	100.0	2.2	71.5	25.1	1.1
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (225,100)	100.0	8.6	67.2	23.6	0.6
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	14.0	51.0	34.7	[1] 0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Most important reason for increasing or decreasing the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of change in frequency and population characteristic	Total	Money	Places to go, etc.	Convenience	Own health	Transportation	Age	Family	Activities, etc.	Crime	Want to, etc.	Other and not available
Persons going out more often												
All persons (27,500)	100.0	15.3	15.8	3.5	1.1	2.2	10.7	16.2	8.2	1.9	16.5	8.4
Sex												
Male (12,600)	100.0	16.2	15.7	3.3	[1]0.9	2.9	9.7	14.1	9.8	[1]1.2	17.3	8.9
Female (14,900)	100.0	14.5	15.9	3.7	[1]1.2	[1]1.6	11.6	18.0	6.8	2.6	15.9	8.2
Race												
White (20,800)	100.0	17.3	15.7	3.5	[1]1.3	2.0	10.5	17.6	8.2	1.7	13.1	9.1
Black (6,600)	100.0	9.0	15.6	[1]3.2	[1]0.5	[1]2.8	11.6	12.0	7.9	[1]2.8	27.6	6.9
Other ([1]200)	100.0	[1]18.0	[1]41.9	[1]20.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]19.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Age												
16-19 (7,000)	100.0	7.9	17.8	[1]0.9	[1]0.0	[1]1.8	32.3	6.0	6.5	[1]0.4	16.9	9.6
20-24 (5,300)	100.0	18.1	20.3	[1]2.2	[1]0.0	[1]4.1	7.4	11.7	14.1	[1]1.8	17.9	[1]2.3
25-34 (5,100)	100.0	19.6	14.4	[1]4.0	[1]0.0	[1]1.1	[1]1.7	27.5	5.2	[1]0.6	15.3	10.6
35-49 (6,200)	100.0	20.3	13.2	7.2	[1]0.5	[1]1.9	[1]0.9	20.4	7.7	[1]2.8	15.6	9.4
50-64 (2,900)	100.0	14.9	12.8	[1]5.2	[1]5.0	[1]2.2	[1]2.0	20.0	[1]8.8	[1]2.0	17.3	[1]10.0
65 and over (1,100)	100.0	[1]2.6	[1]10.7	[1]0.0	[1]10.8	[1]2.6	[1]10.2	[1]15.6	[1]5.2	[1]13.1	[1]16.3	[1]13.2
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (19,500)	100.0	15.8	15.1	3.6	1.5	2.2	10.7	16.3	7.3	2.0	16.1	9.4
Victimized (8,100)	100.0	14.0	17.6	[1]3.3	[1]0.0	[1]2.2	10.8	15.9	10.3	[1]1.9	17.7	6.2
Persons going out less often												
All persons (73,200)	100.0	23.6	3.5	1.9	9.1	3.5	6.9	17.8	10.3	10.8	5.5	7.0
Sex												
Male (30,400)	100.0	26.8	3.0	2.7	8.0	3.9	7.9	14.5	12.4	7.6	5.4	8.0
Female (42,800)	100.0	21.3	3.9	1.4	9.9	3.3	6.1	20.1	8.8	13.0	5.7	6.4
Race												
White (52,100)	100.0	24.7	3.8	1.7	9.3	4.0	7.5	16.6	10.7	10.5	4.1	7.2
Black (20,600)	100.0	20.6	2.6	2.7	8.8	2.4	5.5	20.8	9.0	11.8	9.2	6.7
Other (500)	100.0	[1]28.9	[1]12.3	[1]0.0	[1]6.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]12.0	[1]29.3	[1]0.0	[1]5.5	[1]6.0
Age												
16-19 (5,000)	100.0	19.0	11.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	6.4	[1]1.8	16.4	27.8	[1]1.3	8.7	7.4
20-24 (8,600)	100.0	28.5	5.3	[1]1.0	[1]1.3	4.4	[1]1.1	28.1	11.6	5.7	6.1	6.8
25-34 (13,500)	100.0	26.6	4.3	3.8	2.8	2.7	[1]0.4	28.4	14.1	6.4	4.8	5.7
35-49 (16,600)	100.0	33.2	3.0	2.1	3.9	[1]1.7	3.2	17.5	11.0	10.1	6.5	7.8
50-64 (16,500)	100.0	21.5	1.9	[1]1.8	10.1	4.0	9.3	14.7	7.8	15.8	5.3	7.7
65 and over (13,000)	100.0	9.3	[1]1.4	[1]1.4	29.9	4.4	20.8	4.6	[1]1.1	16.7	3.8	6.7
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (53,200)	100.0	23.4	2.8	2.2	10.6	3.3	7.2	17.7	9.6	11.0	5.3	6.8
Victimized (20,000)	100.0	24.1	5.5	[1]1.2	5.1	4.0	5.9	18.0	12.3	10.1	6.2	7.7

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 29. Places usually visited for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Inside city	Outside city	About equal	Not available
All persons (173,500)	100.0	75.3	13.5	11.1	0.2
Sex					
Male (84,300)	100.0	73.8	13.9	12.3	[1] 0.1
Female (89,300)	100.0	76.7	13.1	10.0	[1] 0.3
Race					
White (140,900)	100.0	74.6	14.3	11.0	[1] 0.2
Black (31,700)	100.0	77.9	10.3	11.5	[1] 0.3
Other (1,000)	100.0	86.0	[1] 2.6	[1] 11.4	[1] 0.0
Age					
16-19 (20,800)	100.0	75.7	13.4	10.7	[1] 0.1
20-24 (24,600)	100.0	73.6	14.2	12.2	[1] 0.0
25-34 (33,100)	100.0	74.1	15.0	10.8	[1] 0.2
35-49 (45,100)	100.0	78.3	10.7	10.8	[1] 0.2
50-64 (33,900)	100.0	74.0	14.6	11.1	[1] 0.3
65 and over (16,100)	100.0	73.5	14.6	11.5	[1] 0.4
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (131,700)	100.0	76.4	12.1	11.4	[1] 0.2
Victimized (41,900)	100.0	71.6	17.9	10.3	[1] 0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 8d. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 30. Most important reason for usually seeking evening entertainment inside or outside the city

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of place and population characteristic	Total	Convenience, etc.	Parking, traffic	Crime in other place	More to do	Prefer facilities	Other areas more expensive	Friends, relatives	Other and not available
Persons entertained inside city									
All persons (130,600)	100.0	67.0	1.2	1.5	4.0	12.3	1.7	10.2	2.1
Sex									
Male (62,200)	100.0	67.9	1.3	1.2	4.2	12.7	1.7	8.9	2.0
Female (68,400)	100.0	66.2	1.1	1.8	3.7	12.0	1.6	11.4	2.2
Race									
White (105,100)	100.0	66.5	1.4	1.5	3.4	13.2	1.6	10.1	2.2
Black (24,700)	100.0	68.7	[1]0.1	1.5	6.5	8.7	1.8	10.6	1.9
Other (900)	100.0	80.4	[1]0.0	[1]3.5	[1]0.0	[1]9.6	[1]0.0	[1]6.6	[1]0.0
Age									
16-19 (15,700)	100.0	61.9	[1]0.3	[1]0.6	9.8	9.1	[1]0.4	16.4	[1]1.5
20-24 (18,100)	100.0	67.2	[1]0.5	[1]1.5	6.4	11.0	2.8	8.4	2.2
25-34 (24,500)	100.0	67.1	1.3	[1]1.2	4.8	13.0	1.9	7.9	2.9
35-49 (35,300)	100.0	66.8	1.3	1.6	2.9	13.3	2.5	10.0	1.6
50-64 (25,100)	100.0	69.6	1.6	2.2	[1]0.6	13.8	[1]0.7	9.5	2.2
65 and over (11,800)	100.0	68.8	[1]2.0	[1]1.8	[1]1.3	11.1	[1]0.5	11.8	2.8
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (100,600)	100.0	67.0	1.2	1.7	3.9	11.8	1.7	10.4	2.3
Victimized (30,000)	100.0	67.2	1.1	[1]0.9	4.1	14.1	1.5	9.7	1.4
Persons entertained outside city									
All persons (23,400)	100.0	26.4	4.4	14.2	5.7	33.2	[1]0.8	12.5	2.7
Sex									
Male (11,700)	100.0	26.0	6.0	11.0	6.0	35.3	[1]0.8	11.4	3.5
Female (11,700)	100.0	26.8	2.7	17.4	5.4	31.2	[1]0.8	13.6	[1]2.0
Race									
White (20,100)	100.0	26.5	4.5	16.2	4.8	31.8	[1]0.6	12.8	2.7
Black (3,300)	100.0	25.8	[1]3.7	[1]1.8	11.6	41.3	[1]1.9	11.0	[1]2.8
Other ([1]100)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Age									
16-19 (2,800)	100.0	36.0	[1]0.0	[1]10.3	9.8	21.4	[1]2.1	16.1	[1]4.3
20-24 (3,500)	100.0	14.6	[1]3.5	11.7	8.4	42.9	[1]2.5	14.6	[1]1.7
25-34 (5,000)	100.0	28.6	[1]3.5	14.7	6.9	34.8	[1]0.0	9.2	[1]2.2
35-49 (4,800)	100.0	22.4	[1]4.9	16.5	[1]6.0	38.7	[1]0.6	7.9	[1]2.9
50-64 (5,000)	100.0	31.6	[1]5.7	15.6	[1]2.3	27.6	[1]0.0	14.9	[1]2.4
65 and over (2,300)	100.0	25.3	[1]9.0	13.9	[1]1.3	30.5	[1]0.0	16.2	[1]3.8
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (15,900)	100.0	30.2	5.7	13.6	4.2	30.9	[1]0.6	12.3	2.6
Victimized (7,500)	100.0	18.4	[1]1.6	15.4	9.0	38.3	[1]1.2	13.0	[1]3.1

NOTE: Data based on question 8e. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 31. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
All persons (282,800)	100.0	43.4	36.8	12.2	7.0	0.5
Sex						
Male (125,000)	100.0	43.9	38.6	12.2	4.7	0.6
Female (157,700)	100.0	43.0	35.3	12.3	8.9	0.5
Race						
White (226,600)	100.0	47.9	33.7	10.8	7.2	0.5
Black (54,200)	100.0	24.2	50.0	18.7	6.3	0.8
Other (2,000)	100.0	61.4	28.2	[1]2.6	[1]7.7	[1]0.0
Age						
16–19 (22,800)	100.0	32.3	48.1	15.4	3.8	[1]0.4
20–24 (27,900)	100.0	33.2	49.6	12.1	4.7	[1]0.4
25–34 (42,100)	100.0	34.7	42.7	16.0	6.0	[1]0.6
35–49 (70,500)	100.0	44.9	34.1	13.7	6.8	0.5
50–64 (67,700)	100.0	49.9	33.4	9.7	6.4	0.7
65 and over (51,700)	100.0	50.6	28.0	9.3	11.6	[1]0.4
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (225,100)	100.0	45.8	34.8	11.2	7.6	0.6
Victimized (57,700)	100.0	34.3	44.4	16.2	4.8	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 32. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Sex and age						
Male	100.0	31.4	51.1	14.5	[1]2.7	[1]0.3
16-19 (10,300)	100.0	33.3	50.5	12.4	2.9	[1]0.8
20-24 (11,700)	100.0	35.2	42.9	16.7	4.6	[1]0.6
25-34 (19,000)	100.0	44.7	36.3	13.1	5.3	[1]0.6
35-49 (32,500)	100.0	51.0	34.9	9.6	3.6	[1]0.8
50-64 (29,900)	100.0	52.4	30.7	9.4	7.3	[1]0.3
65 and over (21,700)						
Female	100.0	33.0	45.7	16.1	4.7	[1]0.5
16-19 (12,500)	100.0	33.1	48.8	11.8	6.0	[1]0.2
20-24 (16,200)	100.0	34.3	42.5	15.5	7.2	[1]0.5
25-34 (23,200)	100.0	45.0	32.3	14.2	8.1	[1]0.5
35-49 (38,100)	100.0	49.0	32.2	9.7	8.6	[1]0.5
50-64 (37,900)	100.0	49.3	26.1	9.3	14.8	[1]0.5
65 and over (30,000)						
Race and age						
White	100.0	39.2	43.8	12.2	4.3	[1]0.5
16-19 (16,500)	100.0	36.8	47.3	10.7	4.6	[1]0.6
20-24 (19,700)	100.0	40.8	39.2	13.1	6.4	[1]0.5
25-34 (30,100)	100.0	49.1	31.3	12.3	6.9	[1]0.4
35-49 (55,800)	100.0	52.8	31.0	9.4	6.3	0.5
50-64 (58,100)	100.0	52.7	26.8	8.8	11.3	[1]0.3
65 and over (46,300)						
Black	100.0	12.6	60.2	24.6	[1]2.6	[1]0.0
16-19 (6,100)	100.0	21.9	57.3	15.9	5.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (7,700)	100.0	17.8	51.9	24.2	5.3	[1]0.8
25-34 (11,600)	100.0	27.1	46.1	19.3	6.4	[1]1.2
35-49 (14,100)	100.0	32.3	47.8	11.8	6.7	[1]1.4
50-64 (9,400)	100.0	32.6	37.7	14.3	14.0	[1]1.3
65 and over (5,200)						

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 33. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (7,300)	100.0	40.4	44.8	11.0	[1]3.4	[1]0.4
20-24 (8,800)	100.0	36.6	48.6	11.3	[1]2.5	[1]1.1
25-34 (13,600)	100.0	39.9	41.5	13.9	4.3	[1]0.4
35-49 (26,000)	100.0	48.9	33.6	11.7	5.5	[1]0.3
50-64 (25,900)	100.0	53.5	33.0	9.3	3.5	[1]0.6
65 and over (19,300)	100.0	55.1	28.1	9.4	7.1	[1]0.3
Female						
16-19 (9,200)	100.0	38.3	42.9	13.1	5.0	[1]0.6
20-24 (10,900)	100.0	37.0	46.3	10.2	6.3	[1]0.3
25-34 (16,500)	100.0	41.6	37.3	12.5	8.1	[1]0.5
35-49 (29,900)	100.0	49.3	29.3	12.9	8.1	[1]0.4
50-64 (32,200)	100.0	52.2	29.4	9.4	8.5	[1]0.5
65 and over (27,000)	100.0	51.0	25.9	8.3	14.4	[1]0.3
Black						
Male						
16-19 (2,900)	100.0	[1]8.5	66.7	23.8	[1]1.1	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,800)	100.0	20.2	59.5	15.7	[1]4.6	[1]0.0
25-34 (5,200)	100.0	21.4	47.3	24.6	[1]5.5	[1]1.2
35-49 (6,300)	100.0	26.2	48.6	18.9	[1]4.5	[1]1.8
50-64 (3,800)	100.0	34.6	48.2	12.1	[1]2.7	[1]2.4
65 and over (2,200)	100.0	31.7	50.4	9.7	[1]8.1	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (3,200)	100.0	16.3	54.4	25.3	[1]4.1	[1]0.0
20-24 (5,000)	100.0	22.8	56.0	16.0	[1]5.2	[1]0.0
25-34 (6,400)	100.0	14.9	55.6	23.9	5.1	[1]0.5
35-49 (7,900)	100.0	27.7	44.0	19.6	7.9	[1]0.7
50-64 (5,600)	100.0	30.8	47.5	11.7	9.4	[1]0.6
65 and over (3,000)	100.0	33.3	28.5	17.6	18.3	[1]2.2

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 34. Whether or not local police performance needs improvement

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (261,400)	100.0	86.2	11.7	2.1
Sex				
Male (118,400)	100.0	86.5	11.1	2.4
Female (143,000)	100.0	86.0	12.2	1.9
Race				
White (209,300)	100.0	85.5	12.4	2.1
Black (50,300)	100.0	89.6	8.3	2.1
Other (1,800)	100.0	73.4	21.7	[1]4.9
Age				
16-19 (21,800)	100.0	88.4	9.6	2.1
20-24 (26,500)	100.0	88.9	9.6	1.5
25-34 (39,400)	100.0	88.2	9.3	2.5
35-49 (65,400)	100.0	86.8	11.1	2.1
50-64 (63,000)	100.0	84.8	13.0	2.2
65 and over (45,500)	100.0	82.9	15.1	2.0
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (206,700)	100.0	85.8	12.2	2.0
Victimized (54,800)	100.0	87.7	9.7	2.6

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 35. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Most important measure	All persons (197,900)	Sex		Race			Age						Victimization experience	
		Male (92,600)	Female (105,300)	White (158,000)	Black (39,000)	Other (900)	16-19 (16,600)	20-24 (20,600)	25-34 (30,700)	35-49 (51,000)	50-64 (47,400)	65 and over (31,700)	Not victimized (155,300)	Victimized (42,500)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personnel resources														
Total	42.4	43.2	41.9	48.1	19.7	44.7	32.1	34.7	35.5	44.4	47.6	49.1	45.0	33.3
More police	37.3	37.4	37.3	42.4	16.6	44.7	27.3	28.8	27.6	39.9	42.5	45.8	40.0	27.8
Better training	5.1	5.8	4.6	5.7	3.0	[1]0.0	4.8	6.0	7.9	4.5	5.0	3.3	5.0	5.5
Operational practices														
Total	43.3	41.6	44.7	40.4	54.8	44.7	47.5	45.0	44.9	43.2	41.3	41.4	41.9	48.4
Focus on more important duties, etc.	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.8	12.0	[1]10.6	15.6	15.1	16.5	10.8	10.0	7.4	11.0	14.9
Greater promptness, etc.	11.4	9.4	13.2	8.6	23.0	[1]3.5	16.4	14.2	12.3	12.2	9.3	8.1	10.9	13.4
Increased traffic control	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	[1]0.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.2	[1]0.6	[1]0.6	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.8
More police certain areas, times	19.3	19.4	19.1	19.2	19.3	[1]30.6	15.3	15.2	15.4	19.4	21.4	24.3	19.2	19.3
Community relations														
Total	9.0	9.7	8.4	5.8	22.1	[1]10.6	15.9	14.8	14.1	7.5	5.2	4.9	8.1	12.6
Courtesy, attitudes, etc.	6.1	6.3	5.9	4.4	13.2	[1]3.5	10.8	9.4	8.8	4.9	3.9	4.2	5.4	8.7
Don't discriminate	2.9	3.4	2.5	1.4	8.9	[1]7.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	2.6	1.3	[1]0.7	2.6	3.9
Other	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.6	3.5	[1]0.0	4.5	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.9	4.5	5.1	5.6

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 36. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Sex and age					
Male					
16-19 (8,000)	100.0	36.3	45.1	15.4	[1]3.1
20-24 (9,100)	100.0	37.8	39.2	16.9	6.1
25-34 (14,100)	100.0	35.6	41.9	16.4	6.2
35-49 (24,100)	100.0	43.3	42.5	9.1	5.1
50-64 (22,400)	100.0	49.7	39.5	4.9	5.8
65 and over (14,900)	100.0	47.6	42.7	4.2	5.4
Female					
16-19 (8,600)	100.0	28.0	49.5	16.6	5.9
20-24 (11,500)	100.0	32.3	49.7	13.1	4.9
25-34 (16,600)	100.0	35.4	47.3	12.3	4.9
35-49 (26,800)	100.0	45.5	43.8	6.1	4.7
50-64 (25,000)	100.0	45.6	42.9	5.4	6.0
65 and over (16,700)	100.0	50.4	40.3	5.6	3.7
Race and age					
White					
16-19 (11,700)	100.0	39.6	44.9	11.7	3.8
20-24 (14,800)	100.0	39.9	43.6	10.4	6.1
25-34 (21,700)	100.0	44.5	41.1	8.0	6.4
35-49 (40,100)	100.0	50.4	39.7	4.6	5.2
50-64 (41,300)	100.0	50.6	39.2	3.7	6.4
65 and over (28,400)	100.0	51.8	39.1	4.1	5.0
Black					
16-19 (4,900)	100.0	13.8	54.2	25.7	6.4
20-24 (5,700)	100.0	20.4	49.9	25.7	[1]4.1
25-34 (8,800)	100.0	13.4	53.6	29.7	3.4
35-49 (10,600)	100.0	22.0	55.6	18.7	3.6
50-64 (6,000)	100.0	27.3	55.3	15.4	[1]2.0
65 and over (3,100)	100.0	22.8	64.1	12.2	[1]1.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Race, sex, and age					
White					
Male					
16-19 (5,400)	100.0	45.7	41.1	11.4	[1]1.7
20-24 (7,100)	100.0	41.3	39.9	11.7	7.1
25-34 (10,100)	100.0	43.7	40.7	8.5	7.1
35-49 (19,200)	100.0	48.4	40.2	5.9	5.4
50-64 (19,600)	100.0	52.7	37.7	3.4	6.2
65 and over (13,400)	100.0	50.4	40.2	3.6	5.9
Female					
16-19 (6,300)	100.0	34.2	48.2	12.1	5.6
20-24 (7,800)	100.0	38.7	47.0	9.2	5.2
25-34 (11,600)	100.0	45.3	41.6	7.5	5.6
35-49 (20,900)	100.0	52.3	39.2	3.4	5.0
50-64 (21,700)	100.0	48.5	40.7	4.0	6.7
65 and over (15,000)	100.0	53.1	38.1	4.7	4.1
Black					
Male					
16-19 (2,500)	100.0	16.2	54.9	22.9	[1]5.9
20-24 (2,000)	100.0	23.6	37.9	34.9	[1]3.6
25-34 (3,900)	100.0	14.0	45.3	36.9	[1]3.8
35-49 (4,800)	100.0	23.2	50.7	22.3	[1]3.8
50-64 (2,700)	100.0	28.3	52.2	16.2	[1]3.3
65 and over (1,500)	100.0	[1]19.3	67.6	11.0	[1]2.1
Female					
16-19 (2,400)	100.0	[1]11.1	53.2	28.9	[1]6.8
20-24 (3,700)	100.0	18.2	56.3	20.9	[1]4.6
25-34 (4,900)	100.0	12.9	60.2	23.9	[1]3.1
35-49 (5,800)	100.0	21.1	59.8	15.6	[1]3.4
50-64 (3,300)	100.0	26.2	58.2	14.8	[1]0.9
65 and over (1,700)	100.0	25.7	61.1	13.2	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1] Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 36. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Sex and age					
Male					
16–19 (8,000)	100.0	36.3	45.1	15.4	[1]3.1
20–24 (9,100)	100.0	37.8	39.2	16.9	6.1
25–34 (14,100)	100.0	35.6	41.9	16.4	6.2
35–49 (24,100)	100.0	43.3	42.5	9.1	5.1
50–64 (22,400)	100.0	49.7	39.5	4.9	5.8
65 and over (14,900)	100.0	47.6	42.7	4.2	5.4
Female					
16–19 (8,600)	100.0	28.0	49.5	16.6	5.9
20–24 (11,500)	100.0	32.3	49.7	13.1	4.9
25–34 (16,600)	100.0	35.4	47.3	12.3	4.9
35–49 (26,800)	100.0	45.5	43.8	6.1	4.7
50–64 (25,000)	100.0	45.6	42.9	5.4	6.0
65 and over (16,700)	100.0	50.4	40.3	5.6	3.7
Race and age					
White					
16–19 (11,700)	100.0	39.6	44.9	11.7	3.8
20–24 (14,800)	100.0	39.9	43.6	10.4	6.1
25–34 (21,700)	100.0	44.5	41.1	8.0	6.4
35–49 (40,100)	100.0	50.4	39.7	4.6	5.2
50–64 (41,300)	100.0	50.6	39.2	3.7	6.4
65 and over (28,400)	100.0	51.8	39.1	4.1	5.0
Black					
16–19 (4,900)	100.0	13.8	54.2	25.7	6.4
20–24 (5,700)	100.0	20.4	49.9	25.7	[1]4.1
25–34 (8,800)	100.0	13.4	53.6	29.7	3.4
35–49 (10,600)	100.0	22.0	55.6	18.7	3.6
50–64 (6,000)	100.0	27.3	55.3	15.4	[1]2.0
65 and over (3,100)	100.0	22.8	64.1	12.2	[1]1.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

O.M.B. No. 41-S72052; Approval Expires June 30, 1974

Form NCS-6

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE

ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

A. Control number

PSU	Serial	Panel	HH	Segment

B. Name of household head

C. Reason for noninterview

(310) 1 ☐ TYPE A → 2 ☐ TYPE B 3 ☐ TYPE C

Race of head
(311) 1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Negro
3 ☐ Other

TYPE Z →
Interview not obtained for –
Line number
(312) _____
(313) _____
(314) _____
(315) _____

CENSUS USE ONLY

(316)	(317)	(318)	(319)
1			

HOUSEHOLD ATTITUDE QUESTIONS
Ask only household respondent

Before we get to the major portion of the survey, I would like to ask you a few questions related to subjects which seem to be of some concern to people. These questions ask you what you think, what you feel, your attitudes and opinions.

1. How long have you lived at this address?
(320) 1 ☐ Less than 1 year
2 ☐ 1–2 years
3 ☐ 3–5 years
→ *ASK 2a*
4 ☐ More than 5 years – *SKIP to 3a*

2a. Why did you select this particular neighborhood? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*
(321) 1 ☐ Neighborhood characteristics – type of neighbors, environment, streets, parks, etc.
2 ☐ Good schools
3 ☐ Safe from crime
4 ☐ Only place housing could be found, lack of choice
5 ☐ Price was right
6 ☐ Location – close to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc.
7 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
8 ☐ Always lived in this neighborhood
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say was the most important?
(322) _____ *Enter item number*

3a. Where did you live before you moved here?
(323) 1 ☐ Outside U.S.
2 ☐ Inside limits of this city
→ *SKIP to 4a*
3 ☐ Somewhere else in U.S. – *Specify* →
_____ State
_____ County

b. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
(324) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – *Enter name of city, town, etc.* →
(325) ☐☐☐☐☐☐ _____

4a. Why did you leave there? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*
(326) 1 ☐ Location – closer to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc., here
2 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
3 ☐ Wanted better housing, own home
4 ☐ Wanted cheaper housing
5 ☐ No choice – evicted, building demolished, condemned, etc.
6 ☐ Change in living arrangements – marital status, wanted to live alone, etc.
7 ☐ Bad element moving in
8 ☐ Crime in old neighborhood, afraid
9 ☐ Didn't like neighborhood characteristics – environment, problems with neighbors, etc.
10 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say was the most important?
(327) _____ *Enter item number*

5a. Is there anything you don't like about this neighborhood?
(328) 0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 6a*
Yes – What? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*
(329) 1 ☐ Traffic, parking
2 ☐ Environmental problems – trash, noise, overcrowding, etc.
3 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
4 ☐ Public transportation problem
5 ☐ Inadequate schools, shopping facilities, etc.
6 ☐ Bad element moving in
7 ☐ Problems with neighbors, characteristics of neighbors
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one answer)

b. Which problem would you say is the most serious?
(330) _____ *Enter item number*

6a. Do you do your major food shopping in this neighborhood?
(331) 0 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 7a*
No – Why not? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*
(332) 1 ☐ No stores in neighborhood, others more convenient
2 ☐ Stores in neighborhood inadequate, prefers (better) stores elsewhere
3 ☐ High prices, commissary or PX cheaper
4 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say is the most important?
(333) _____ *Enter item number*

7a. When you shop for things other than food, such as clothing and general merchandise, do you USUALLY go to suburban or neighborhood shopping centers or do you shop "downtown?"
(334) 1 ☐ Suburban or neighborhood
2 ☐ Downtown

b. Why is that? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*
(335) 1 ☐ Better parking, less traffic
2 ☐ Better transportation
3 ☐ More convenient
4 ☐ Better selection, more stores, more choice
5 ☐ Afraid of crime
6 ☐ Store hours better
7 ☐ Better prices
8 ☐ Prefers (better) stores, location, service, employees
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

c. Which one would you say is the most important reason?
(336) _____ *Enter item number*

INTERVIEWER – *Complete interview with household respondent, beginning with individual Attitude Questions.*

INDIVIDUAL ATTITUDE QUESTIONS – *Ask each household member 16 or older*

KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD

(337) Line number | Name

8a. How often do you go out in the evening for entertainment, such as to restaurants, theaters, etc.?

(338)
1 ☐ Once a week or more
2 ☐ Less than once a week – more than once a month
3 ☐ About once a month
4 ☐ 2 or 3 times a year
5 ☐ Less than 2 or 3 times a year or never

b. Do you go to these places more or less now than you did a year or two ago?

(339)
1 ☐ About the same – *SKIP to Check Item A*
2 ☐ More
3 ☐ Less
Why? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

* (340)
1 ☐ Money situation
2 ☐ Places to go, people to go with
3 ☐ Convenience
4 ☐ Health (own)
5 ☐ Transportation
6 ☐ Age
7 ☐ Family reasons (marriage, children, parents)
8 ☐ Activities, job, school
9 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
10 ☐ Want to, like to, enjoyment
11 ☐ Other – *Specify* ✗ _____

(If more than one reason)

c. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(341) _____ *Enter item number*

CHECK ITEM A ➧ Is box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 8a?
☐ No – *SKIP to 9a* ☐ Yes – *ASK 8d*

d. When you do go out to restaurants or theaters in the evening, is it usually in the city or outside of the city?

(342)
1 ☐ Usually in the city
2 ☐ Usually outside of the city
3 ☐ About equal – *SKIP to 9a*

e. Why do you usually go (outside the city/in the city)? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

* (343)
1 ☐ More convenient, familiar, easier to get there, only place available
2 ☐ Parking problems, traffic
3 ☐ Too much crime in other place
4 ☐ More to do
5 ☐ Prefer (better) facilities (restaurants, theaters, etc.)
6 ☐ More expensive in other area
7 ☐ Because of friends, relatives
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

f. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(344) _____ *Enter item number*

9a. Now I'd like to get your opinions about crime in general. Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

(345)
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
3 ☐ Same – *SKIP to c*
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to c*
5 ☐ Haven't lived here that long – *SKIP to c*

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in your neighborhood has (increased/decreased)?

(346) 0 ☐ No Yes – What kinds of crimes? _____

* ☐☐ _____

c. How about any crimes which may be happening in your neighborhood – would you say they are committed mostly by the people who live here in this neighborhood or mostly by outsiders?

(347)
1 ☐ No crimes happening in neighborhood
2 ☐ People living here
3 ☐ Outsiders
4 ☐ Equally by both
5 ☐ Don't know

10a. Within the past year or two do you think that crime in the United States has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

(348)
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
ASK b
3 ☐ Same
4 ☐ Don't know
SKIP to 11a

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in the U.S. has (increased/decreased)?

(349) 0 ☐ No Yes – What kinds of crimes? _____

☐☐ _____

11a. How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood AT NIGHT?

(350)
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

b. How about DURING THE DAY – how safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?

(351)
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

CHECK ITEM 8 ➧ Look at 11a and b. Was box 3 or 4 marked in either item?
☐ Yes – *ASK 11c* ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*

11c. Is the neighborhood dangerous enough to make you think seriously about moving somewhere else?

(352) 0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*

* (353) Yes – Why don't you? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*
1 ☐ Can't afford to
2 ☐ Can't find other housing
3 ☐ Relatives, friends nearby
4 ☐ Convenient to work, etc.
5 ☐ Plan to move soon
6 ☐ Health or age
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ✗ _____

(If more than one reason)

d. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(354) _____ *Enter item number*

12. How do you think your neighborhood compares with others in this metropolitan area in terms of crime? Would you say it is –

(355)
1 ☐ Much more dangerous?
2 ☐ More dangerous?
3 ☐ About average?
4 ☐ Less dangerous?
5 ☐ Much less dangerous?

13a. Are there some parts of this metropolitan area where you have a reason to go or would like to go DURING THE DAY, but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

(356) 0 ☐ No Yes – Which section(s)? _____

(357) _____ ← *Number of specific places mentioned*

b. How about AT NIGHT – are there some parts of this area where you have a reason to go or would like to go but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

(358) 0 ☐ No Yes – Which section(s)? _____

(359) _____ ← *Number of specific places mentioned*

14a. Would you say, in general, that your local police are doing a good job, an average job, or a poor job?

(360)
1 ☐ Good
2 ☐ Average
3 ☐ Poor
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 15a*

* b. In what ways could they improve? Any other ways? *(Mark all that apply)*

(361)
1 ☐ No improvement needed – *SKIP to 15a*
2 ☐ Hire more policemen
3 ☐ Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc.
4 ☐ Be more prompt, responsive, alert
5 ☐ Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies
6 ☐ Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations
7 ☐ Don't discriminate
8 ☐ Need more traffic control
9 ☐ Need more policemen of particular type (foot, cars) in certain areas or at certain times
10 ☐ Don't know
11 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one way)

c. Which would you say is the most important?

(362) _____ *Enter item number*

15a. Hr [illegible] questions about your opinions concerning crime.

(363)

(364)
1 ☐ Crime is LESS serious than the newspapers and TV say
2 ☐ Crime is MORE serious than the newspapers and TV say
3 ☐ Crime is about as serious as the newspapers and TV say
4 ☐ No opinion

16a. Do you think PEOPLE IN GENERAL have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

(365) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

b. Do you think that most PEOPLE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

(366) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

c. In general, have YOU limited or changed your activities in the past few years because of crime?

(367) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

INTERVIEWER – *Continue interview with this respondent on NCS-3*

Technical information and reliability of the estimates

Survey results contained in this publication are based on data gathered during early 1974 from persons residing within the city limits of Miami, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as domitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of the city, including tourists and commuters, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not under consideration. With these exceptions, all persons age 16 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it were not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during the initial visit, interviews by telephone were permissible thereafter. Proxy responses were not permitted for the attitude survey. Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the city's population as a whole and of various sectors within the population. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

Sample design and size

Estimates from the survey are based on data obtained from a stratified sample. The basic frame from which the attitude sample was drawn—the city's complete housing inventory, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing—was the same as that for the victimization survey. A determination was made that a sample roughly half the size of the victimization sample would yield enough attitudinal data on which to base reliable estimates. For the purpose of selecting the victimization sample, the city's housing units were distributed among 105 strata on the basis of various characteristics. Occupied units, which comprised the majority, were grouped into 100 strata defined by a combination of the following characteristics: type of tenure (owned or rented); number of household members (five categories); household income (five categories); and race of head of household (white or other than white). Housing units vacant at the time of the Census were assigned to an additional four strata, where they were distributed on the basis of rental or property value. A single stratum incorporated group quarters.

To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing within the city. This enabled the proper representation in the survey of persons occupying housing built after 1970.

In order to develop the half sample required for the attitude survey, each unit was randomly assigned to 1 of 12 panels, with units in the first 6 panels being designated for the attitude survey. This procedure resulted in the selection of 6,070 housing units. During the survey period, 1,004 of these units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for both the victimization and attitude surveys. At an additional 137 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Therefore, interviews were taken with the occupants of 4,929 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 97.3 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 9,909 persons age 16 and over, or an average of two residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 9,650 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 97.4 percent among eligible residents.

Estimation procedure

Data records generated by the attitude survey were assigned either of two sets of final tabulation weights, one for the records of individual respondents and another for those of household respondents. In each case, the final weight was the product of two elements—a factor of roughly twice the weight used in tabulating victimization data estimates and a ratio estimation factor. The following steps determined the tabulation weight for personal victimization data and were, therefore, an integral part of the estimation procedure for attitude data gathered from individual respondents: (1) a basic weight, reflecting the selected unit's probability of being included in the sample; (2) a factor to compensate for the subsampling of units, a situation that arose in instances where the interviewer discovered many more units at the sample address than had been listed in the decennial Census; (3) a within household noninterview adjustment to account for situations where at least one but not all eligible persons in a household were interviewed; (4) a household noninterview adjustment to account for households qualified in the survey but from which an interview was not obtained; (5) a household ratio estimate factor for

bringing estimates developed from the sample of 1970 housing units into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units; and (6) a population ratio estimate factor that brought the sample estimate into accord with post-Census estimates of the population age 12 and over and adjusted the data for possible biases resulting from undercoverage or overcoverage of the population.

The household ratio estimation procedure (step 5) achieved a slight reduction in the extent of sampling variability, thereby reducing the margin of error in the tabulated survey results. It also compensated for the exclusion from each stratum of any households already included in samples for certain other Census Bureau programs. The household ratio estimator was not applied to interview records gathered from residents of group quarters or of units constructed after the Census. For household victimization data (and attitude data from household respondents), the final weight incorporated all of the steps described above except the third and sixth.

The ratio estimation factor, second element of the final weight, was an adjustment for bringing data from the attitude survey (which, as indicated, was based on a half sample) into accord with data from the victimization survey (based on the whole sample). This adjustment, required because the attitude sample was randomly constructed from the victimization sample, was used for the age, sex, and race characteristics of respondents.

Reliability of estimates

As previously noted, survey results contained in this report are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the sample employed was only one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples may vary somewhat; they also may differ from figures developed from the average of all possible samples, even if the surveys were administered with the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. However, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that a survey-derived estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that the average value of all possible samples would fall within that range. Similarly, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error, chiefly affecting the accuracy of the distinction between victims and nonvictims. A major source of nonsampling error is related to the ability of respondents to recall whether or not they were victimized during the 12 months prior to the time of interview. Research on recall indicates that the ability to remember a crime varies with the time interval between victimization and interview, the type of crime, and, perhaps, the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent. Taken together, recall problems may result in an understatement of the "true" number of victimized persons and households, as defined for the purpose of this report. Another source of nonsampling error pertaining to victimization experience involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 12-month reference period victimizations that occurred before or after the close of the period.

Although the problems of recall and telescoping probably weakened the differentiation between victims and nonvictims, these would *not* have affected the data on personal attitudes or behavior. Nevertheless, such data may have been affected by nonsampling errors resulting from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. Many of these errors also would occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation and a reinterview program, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only those random nonsampling errors arising from response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Regarding the reliability of data, it should be noted that estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are identified in footnotes to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in this report. For Miami, a minimum weighted estimate of 300 was considered statistically reliable, as was any percentage based on such a figure.

Computation and application of the standard error

For survey estimates relevant to either the individual or household respondents, standard errors displayed on tables at the end of this appendix can be used for gauging sampling variability. These errors are approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise error associated with any given estimate. Table I contains standard error approximations applicable to information from individual respondents and Table II gives errors for data derived from household respondents. For percentages not specifically listed in the tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the standard error.

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, Data Table 1 in this report shows that 69.7 percent of all Miami residents age 16 and over (282,800 persons) believed crime in the United States had increased. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table I would yield a standard error of about 0.5 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated percentage of 69.7 would be within 0.5 percentage points of the average result from all possible samples; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 69.2 to 70.2. Furthermore, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated percentage would be roughly within one percentage point of the average for all samples; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 68.7 to 70.7 percent. Standard errors associated with data from household respondents are calculated in the same manner, using Table II.

In comparing two sample estimates, the standard error of the difference between the two figures is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. As an example, Data Table 12 shows that 31.2 percent of males and 15.6 percent of females felt very safe when out alone in the neighborhood at night, a difference of 15.6 percentage points. The standard error for each estimate, determined by interpolation, was about 0.9 (males) and 0.6 (females). Using the formula described previously, the standa error of the difference between 31.2 and 15.6 percen expressed as $\sqrt{(0.9)^2 + (0.6)^2}$, which equals appro mately 1.1. Thus, the confidence interval at one stan ard error around the difference of 15.6 would be fro 14.5 to 16.7 (15.6 plus or minus 1.1) and at two stan ard errors from 13.4 to 17.8. The ratio of a difference its standard error defines a value that can be equated a level of significance. For example, a ratio of abo 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significa at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ra ranging between about 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that t difference is significant at a confidence level betwe 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than about defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In t above example, the ratio of the difference (15.6) to t standard error (1.1) is equal to 14.2, a figure well abo the 2.0 minimum level of confidence applied in t report. Thus, it was concluded that the differer between the two proportions was statistically sign cant. For data gathered from household responden the significance of differences between two sam estimates is tested by the same procedure, using stan ard errors in Table II.

ndividual respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by individual respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	6.4	10.0	14.0	19.2	27.8	32.1
250	4.0	6.3	8.8	12.2	17.6	20.3
500	2.9	4.5	6.3	8.6	12.4	14.3
1,000	2.0	3.2	4.4	6.1	8.8	10.1
2,500	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.8	5.6	6.4
5,000	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.5
10,000	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
25,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0
50,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
100,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
500,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 1-18 and 27-37.

Table II. Household respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by household respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	5.0	7.8	10.9	15.0	21.6	24.9
250	3.1	4.9	6.9	9.5	13.7	15.8
500	2.2	3.5	4.9	6.7	9.7	11.2
1,000	1.6	2.5	3.4	4.7	6.8	7.9
2,500	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	4.3	5.0
5,000	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.5
10,000	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.5
25,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6
50,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
100,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 19-26.

Glossary

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the inteview.

Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of the household is excluded.

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assault with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Central city—The largest city of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).

Community relations—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and "Don't discriminate."

Downtown shopping area—The central shopping district of the city where the respondent lives.

Evening entertainment—Refers to entertainment available in public places, such as restaurants, theaters, bowling alleys, nightclubs, bars, ice cream parlors, etc. Excludes club meetings, shopping, and social visits to the homes of relatives or acquaintances.

General merchandise shopping—Refers to shopping for goods other than food, such as clothing, furniture, housewares, etc.

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household attitude questions—Items 1 through 7 of Form NCS 6. For households that consist of more than one member, the questions apply to the entire household.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Household respondent—A knowledgeable adult member of the household, most frequently the head of household or that person's spouse. For each household, such a person answers the "household attitude questions."

Individual attitude questions—Items 8 through 16 of Form NCS 6. The questions apply to each person, not the entire household.

Individual respondent—Each person, age 16 and over, including the household respondent, who participates in the survey. All such persons answer the "individual questions."

Local police—The police force in the city where the respondent lives at the time of the interview.

Major food shopping—Refers to shopping for the bulk of the household groceries.

Measured crimes—For the purpose of this report, the offenses are rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, as determined by the victimization component of the survey. Includes both completed and attempted acts that occurred during the 12 months prior to the month of interview.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts. Motor vehicles include automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Neighborhood—The general vicinity of the respondent's dwelling. The boundaries of a neighborhood define an area with which the respondent identifies.

Nonvictim—See "Not victimized," below.

Not victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons not categorized as "victimized" (see below) are considered "not victimized."

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime.

Operational practices—Refers to question 14 (ways of improving police performance) and includes four response categories: "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; "Need more traffic control"; and "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times."

Personal larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender.

Personnel resources—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Hire more policemen" and "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

Race—Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who were not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and/or persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate," below.

Robbery—Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Series victimizations—Three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by a person unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. The term is applicable to each of the crimes measured by the victimization component of the survey.

Suburban or neighborhood shopping areas—Shopping centers of districts either outside the city limits or in outlying areas of the city near the respondent's residence.

Victim—See "Victimized," below.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 households.

Victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons are regarded as "victimized" if they meet either of two criteria. (1) They personally experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the 12 months prior to the month of interview: rape, personal robbery, assault, or personal larceny. Or, (2) they are members of a household that experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the same time frame: burglary, household larceny, or motor vehicle theft.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

USER EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Miami: Puhlic Attitudes About Crime
NCJ–46239, SD–NCS–C–24

Dear Reader:
The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is interested in your comments and suggestions about this report. We have provided this form for whatever opinions you wish to express about it. Please cut out both of these pages, staple them together on one corner, and fold so that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration address appears on the outside. After folding, use tape to seal closed. No postage stamp is necessary.

Thank you for your help.

1. For what purpose did you use this report?

2. For that purpose, the report– ☐ Met most of my needs ☐ Met some of my needs ☐ Met none of my needs

3. How will this report be useful to you?

☐ Data source
☐ Teaching material
☐ Reference for article or report
☐ General information
☐ Criminal justice program planning
☐ Other *(please specify)* _____
_____
☐ Will not be useful to me *(please explain)* _____
_____
_____

4. Which parts of the report, if any, were difficult to understand or use? How could they be improved?

5. Can you point out specific parts of the text or teble notes that are not clear or terms that need to be defined?

6. Are there ways this report could be improved that you have not mentioned?

7. Please suggest other topics you would like to see addressed in future analytic reports using National Crime Survey victimization and/or attitude data.

8. In what capacity did you use this report?

- ☐ Researcher
- ☐ Educator
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Criminal justice agency employee
- ☐ Government other than criminal justice - *Specify* _____
- ☐ Other - *Specify* _____

9. If you used this raport as a governmental employaa, please indicate the level of govarnment.

- ☐ Federal
- ☐ State
- ☐ County
- ☐ City
- ☐ Other - *Specify* _____

10. If you used this report as a criminal justice agency employee, please indicate the sector in which you work.

- ☐ Law enforcement (police)
- ☐ Legal services and prosecution
- ☐ Public or private defense services
- ☐ Courts or court administration
- ☐ Probation
- ☐ Corrections
- ☐ Parole
- ☐ Criminal justice planning agency
- ☐ Other criminal justice agency - *Specify type* _____

11. If you used this report es a criminal justice amployae, please indicate the type of position you hold.
Mark all that apply.

- ☐ Agency or institution administrator
- ☐ General program planner/evaluator/analyst
- ☐ Budget planner/evaluator/anelyst
- ☐ Operations or management plannar/evaluator/analyst
- ☐ Program or project manager
- ☐ Statistician
- ☐ Other - *Specify* _____

12. Additional comments

NCJ–46239
SD–NCS–C–24

OPTIONAL

Name		Telephone ( )
Number and street		
City	State	ZIP Code

(Fold here)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531

U.S.MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUS-436

Director, Statistics Division
National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

(Fold here)

NCJ–46239
SD–NCS–C–24

NCJRS REGISTRATION

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) abstracts documents published in the criminal justice field. Persons who are registered with the Reference Service receive announcements of documents in their stated fields of interest and order forms for free copies of LEAA and NCJISS publications. If you are not registered with the Reference Service, and wish to be, please provide your name and mailing address below and check the appropriate box.

Name	Telephone ( )	☐ Please send me a NCJRS registration form.
Number and street		☐ Please send me the reports listed below.
City	State ZIP Code	

(Fold here)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531

U.S.MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUS-436

User Services Department 2
National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850

(Fold here)

If you wish to receive copies of any of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service reports listed inside the front cover, please list them below and include your name and address in the space provided above.

National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service Reports

Single copies are available at no charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850. Multiple copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

National Crime Survey of victimization:

Criminal Victimization in the United States (annual):
- Summary Findings of 1977-78 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973, NCJ-61368
- A Description of Trends from 1973 to 1977, NCJ-59898
- 1977 (final report), NCJ-58725
- 1976, NCJ-49543
- 1975, NCJ-44593
- 1974, NCJ-39467
- 1973, NCJ-34732

The Cost of Negligence: Losses from Preventable Household Burglaries, NCJ-53527

Intimate Victims: A Study of Violence Among Friends and Relatives, NCJ-62319

Criminal Victimization Surveys in

Boston, NCJ-34818	New Orleans, NCJ-34825
Buffalo, NCJ-34820	Oakland, NCJ-34826
Cincinnati, NCJ-34819	Pittsburgh, NCJ-34827
Houston, NCJ-34821	San Diego, NCJ-34828
Miami, NCJ-34822	San Francisco, NCJ-34829
Milwaukee, NCJ-34823	Washington, D.C. NCJ-34830
Minneapolis, NCJ-34824	(final report, 13 vols.)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities (summary report, 1 vol.), NCJ-18471

Public Attitudes About Crime:

Boston, NCJ-46235	New Orleans, NCJ-46242
Buffalo, NCJ-46236	Oakland, NCJ-46243
Cincinnati, NCJ-46237	Pittsburgh, NCJ-46244
Houston, NCJ-46238	San Diego, NCJ-46245
Miami, NCJ-46239	San Francisco, NCJ-46246
Milwaukee, NCJ-46240	Washington, D.C. NCJ-46247
Minneapolis, NCJ-46241	(final report, 13 vols.)

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia: A Comparison of 1972 and 1974 Findings, NCJ-36360

Criminal Victimization Surveys in Eight American Cities: A Comparison of 1971/72 and 1974/75 Findings—National Crime Surveys in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis, NCJ-36361

Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization, NCJ-013314

Applications of the National Crime Survey Victimization and Attitude Data:

Public Opinion About Crime: The Attitudes of Victims and Non-victims in Selected Cities, NCJ-41336

Local Victim Surveys: A Review of the Issues, NCJ-39973

The Police and Public Opinion: An Analysis of Victimization and Attitude Data from 13 American Cities, NCJ-42018

An Introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732

Compensating Victims of Violent Crime: Potential Costs and Coverage of a National Program, NCJ-43387

Crime Against Persons in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas: A Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates, NCJ-53551

Rape Victimization in 26 American Cities, NCJ-55878

Criminal Victimization in Urban Schools, NCJ-56396

National Prisoner Statistics:

Capital Punishment (annual):
- 1978, NCJ-59897

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions (annual)
- December 31, 1978, advance report, NCJ-58324
- December 31, 1977 (final report), NCJ-52701

Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974 advance report, NCJ-25642

Profile of State Prison Inmates: Sociodemographic Findings from the 1974 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, NCJ-58257

Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities, 1973, NCJ-34729

Census of Jails and Survey of Jail Inmates, 1978, preliminary report, NCJ-55172

The Nation's Jails: A report on the census of jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, NCJ-19067

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972, advance report, NCJ-13313

Uniform Parole Reports:

Parole in the United States 1978, NCJ-58722
1978 and 1977, NCJ-49702

Children in Custody:
Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility
- 1977 advance report:
  - Census of Public Juvenile Facilities, NCJ-60967
  - Census of Private Juvenile Facilities, NCJ-60968
- 1975 (final report), NCJ-58139
- 1974, NCJ-57946
- 1973, NCJ-44777
- 1971, NCJ-13403

Myths and Realities About Crime: A Nontechnical Presentation of Selected Information from the National Prisoner Statistics Program and the National Crime Survey, NCJ-46249

State Court Model Statistical Dictionary, NCJ-62320

State Court Caseload Statistics:
- The State of the Art, NCJ-46934
- Annual Report, 1975, NCJ-51885
- Annual Report, 1976, NCJ-56599

A Cross-City Comparison of Felony Case Processing, NCJ-55171

National Survey of Court Organization:
- 1977 Supplement to State Judicial Systems, NCJ-40022
- 1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems, NCJ-29433
- 1971 (full report), NCJ-11427

State and Local Probation and Parole Systems, NCJ-41335

State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems, NCJ-41334

Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-77 (annual), NCJ-57463

Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System (annual)
- 1978 advance report, NCJ-63388
- 1977 final report, NCJ-53206

Criminal Justice Agencies in Regions 1-10 (10 vols. by state), NCJ-17930-38, 15151

Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology: Terms and Definitions Proposed for Interstate and National Data Collection and Exchange, NCJ-36747

Program Plan for Statistics, 1977-81, NCJ-37811

Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project:

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1978 (annual), NCJ-53207

Public Opinion Regarding Crime, Criminal Justice, and Related Topics, NCJ-17419

New Directions in Processing of Juvenile Offenders: The Denver Model, NCJ-17420

Who Gets Detained? An Empirical Analysis of the Pre-Adjudicatory Detention of Juveniles in Denver, NCJ-17417

Juvenile Dispositions: Social and Legal Factors Related to the Processing of Denver Delinquency Cases, NCJ-17418

Offender-Based Transaction Statistics: New Directions in Data Collection and Reporting, NCJ-29645

Sentencing of California Felony Offenders, NCJ-29646

The Judicial Processing of Assault and Burglary Offenders in Selected California Counties, NCJ-29644

Pre-Adjudicatory Detention in Three Juvenile Courts, NCJ-34730

Delinquency Dispositions: An Empirical Analysis of Processing Decisions in Three Juvenile Courts, NCJ-34734

The Patterns and Distribution of Assault Incident Characteristics Among Social Areas, NCJ-40025

Patterns of Robbery Characteristics and Their Occurrence Among Social Areas, NCJ-40026

Crime-Specific Analysis:
- The Characteristics of Burglary Incidents, NCJ-42093
- An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offender Characteristics, NCJ-43131
- An Empirical Examination of Burglary Offenders and Offense Characteristics, NCJ-42476

Sources of National Criminal Justice Statistics: An Annotated Bibliography, NCJ-45006

Federal Criminal Sentencing: Perspectives of Analysis and a Design for Research, NCJ-33683

Variations in Federal Criminal Sentences: A Statistical Assessment at the National Level, NCJ-33684

Federal Sentencing Patterns: A Study of Geographical Variations, NCJ-33685

Predicting Sentences in Federal Courts: The Feasibility of a National Sentencing Policy, NCJ-33886

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1980 0-311-379/1322